Person whatever without your Positive Instructions for so doing are contrary to the established Rules of his Majesty's Service & appear to us as meant to deprive Major Campbell of his Right to Command on his Arrival at Bedmere Resolved

That you make a public acknowledgement of the impropriety of those Orders.

And to reserve in future the Right due to his Majesty's Officers Resolved

That you give an Order to the following purport, Viz.

That no Order can possibly deprive any of his Majesty's Officers of the Right to Command where they are entitled to it by the Commission they bear from their Sovereign.

Unless

Unless the above
Resolutions are complied with in the
fullest Sense, & considering the Honor
& Respect due to His Majesty's Troops
entrusted to Us to support, We
conceive it inconsistent with our
Stations to continue to act under
your Command, & are unanimously
resolved accordingly.

We have the honor to be
Sir
with due Respect.
Your most obed.t hum.e Servants
Signed J Campbell Major 42d R.t Comm.g Lic
(Majesty's Troops)
Thomas Balzell Capt 42 R.t
John Grant, — D.o
W Stewart. D.o
James Spens Lieut 42 R.t
Alex.r

Bednure
March 4.th 1783

Alex^r Dunbar Lieut. 42nd R^t.

Alex^r McDonald _ D°

Ken. Mc Kenzie _ D°

J. M. Robertson D°

J. Mc Pherson D°

N. C. Fraser D°

J. Mc Donald D°

D. W. Inglis Q^r M^r 42nd R^t.

Robert Leslie, Adj^t D°

James Welsh Ensign D°

J. R Wolseley Lieut 100th R^t

R Finnan Ensign D°

Ronald Cameron Lieut D°

John Allston Capt 100th R^t

R^d Darby Lieut. D°

J. Lucas Wheeler D°

James Arthur D°

John Le Couteur, D°

Alexander Maitland Lieut 100th Rt

Robt. McFarlane Ensign Do

D. McKenzie Lieut Do

Charles Rose Ensign Do

Robert Brisco Surgeon Do

Brigadier General Mathews

Sir

We the Officers of His Majesty's Troops assembled to take into Consideration the Disrespect shewn by you to His Majesty's Commission, the Injustice done to particular Officers under your Command, & to prevent such Abuses in future have come to the following Resolutions.

When the Army lay at Cundapore it was formed into Divisions,

the

the fourth Division by Right of Command falls to Major Shaw, but by your Orders of the 22nd January was given to Major Fentrell a junior Officer which forced Major Campbell to quit the Army. We therefore Wish,

That Major Shaw may be immediately recalled & appointed to a Command that his Rank in the Army entitles him to

As your Orders to Major Fentrell respecting him not giving up the Fort and Garrison of Bednure to any Person whatever without your positive Instructions for so doing are contrary to the established Rules of his Majesty's Service, & appear to us as meant to deprive Major Campbell of his Right to Command on his Arrival at Bednure. It is our Wish

That you assign your Reasons

for

for issuing such Orders.

And to secure in future the Right due to His Majesty's Officers, — We Wish

That you issue an Order to the following Purport, Viz.

That no Order can possibly deprive any of His Majesty's Officers of the Right to Command where they are entitled to it by the Commission they bear from their Sovereign

Hoping that you will — fully acquiesce in our Desires & expecting a speedy Answer, We have the honor to be,

Sir

with due respect

Your obedient humble Servants

Pius

This I certify to have been signed by all those Officers whose Names you see fixed to the first Remonstrance & likewise by some others that were then absent.

(Signed) D. Campbell
Major 2d Bt. Com. His Majesty's Troops

Extract of General Mathews's Orders to Major Campbell

Your Detachment will now consist exclusive of the Battalion of His Majesty's Troops & Captain Mac Cullochs Battalion, with these Force you may proceed as far as your Judgment will direct you towards the Execution of the Orders that you have received.

I have only now to request that you will consider the safety of the Capital Bodmin as an Object of your Attention, & should any Enemy or Party of the Enemy threaten it, you will not fail to march timely to its

relief

Relief.

The above is a true Copy

Signed/ J Campbell.

Extract from General Mathews's Orders to Major Campbell

"As your Party will have been weakened by the forces ordered at different times away; you may not think it advisable or prudent to push forward to Gunnisee or Towamugga — You have there are two Objects upon which your Attention must be fixed, the safety & preservation of what we have gained. — Namely Annandalore, Coweldroog & in particular the Capital, Bednure & in the second place to be in readiness to join me. I find it needful

The above is a true Copy

Signed/ J Campbell

R.A.A

Extract from General Mathews's Orders to Major Fewtrell

The second Paragraph of General Mathews's Instructions to Major Fewtrell is

You having Charge of the Fort & City of Bednur you are not to resign or deliver up such Charge to any Person whatever without my Order.

The above is a true Copy

Signed D. Campbell

Major Campbell

Sir

By a Letter that I have this Hour received from Mr Cowan, my Secretary, I am informed that you have not received my Letter by which I requested of you to Garrison the Forts of Carical & Moorbidree at which place you would reside. As this is the Purport of the Letter I shall not say any more on

this

the Subject until I can send you a Copy of it. — But have to desire that you will not grant Leave of Absence from your Regiment or Garrison without my Permission for any Distance not above twenty Miles, which is allowing for the Communication between the Stations of your Corps. — Moorbedree is to be your Station, & the Garrison of Carical whom you please. — All the Sepoys that were in those Forts you will be pleased to order to join their Battalions. — And when I say all the Sepoys, I would wish you to understand I mean all of the Honble Company's Native Corps of Sepoys of what Rank soever. — The Party under Lieut. Lawrence that is advanced towards

Bellarardroog

Bellaroroog is not under Your Orders, nor any Men whatever but His Majesty's 52nd Regiment. But as you are to have an Eye towards the Pass leading to Wantadah, if you hear of the Approach of the Enemy & that it may be justly deemed necessary for the Public Welfare that you march towards the Pass or Part threatned, in that Case the Zeal & patriotick Spirit of the Gentlemen Officers will always be ready to assist you. You may then apply to Lieutenant Lawrence who I hope is on your Neighbourhood or to Captain Thomson at Nundidroog.

I have the Honor to be

Nundapore, Sir

March 28th 1783. Your most obedient humble Servant

Richard Mathews

Lt

1 line

I have the Honor of enclosing herewith a Letter from his Majesty's Officers to you, Sir, & the Right Hble the Council, as also several other Papers, by which you will see the Grievances they complain of and the Resolutions they have formed in Consequence of the Governor giving them no Satisfaction but relying on the Hopes of your effectually redressing what they have complained of, have deferred putting them in execution.

Allow me to assure you that I have seen many more Zealous for his Service than those now under the Command of General Mathews, nor never saw I more so shamefully treated,

treated, from the lowest Officer in his Army
to the Lieutenant Drummond on the Staff,
but am sorry to confess myself, utterly to
no Credit on account to his Majesty's
Troops. I shall not [illegible] the Hostile Campaign
Particulars & Losses to their own Representation
tho' they have been equally ill treated with the
others.

Upon Colonel Macleod retiring
from the Army, the Command of His Majesty's
Troops devolved upon me, I was at that time
divided against Ramantapore with a Detachment
of the Army; the Artillery the General had
allotted for this Service was a Field six
Pounder on a Country Carriage almost
entirely unserviceable, attended by a Tumbril
not compleat in Ammunition; a Cavalry &
Infantry Company only thirty Strong &

a Journal & two Vancans to work it. —
Finding this to be the Case I immediately
requested him to send me more Artillery
& a plentiful Supply of Ammunition,
Intending to reduce several other Forts & to
engage the only Body of Men the
Enemy had there in the Field, which
consisted of about 6000 & lay at
Dewanmuga 36 Miles from Annanapore;
upon my Arrival there I found the
Enemy had refused to surrender that
Fort to Captain M.c Culloch who the
General had sent on before me with
about 150 Men; here I was detained
for no less than six Days waiting
for the Artillery I had formerly
applied for; just after the Reduction
of this Fort the General found it
necessary

necessary to carry off all Troops excepting the
52nd & 100th Regiments & 15th Battalion of Sepoys /
to Mangulore, ordering Commandants there to be carefully
garrisoned & referring the Disposition of the rest
of the Troops to me, but as You see / by his Letter
to me enclosed in the Letter to the Council / that he
me entirely with the Safety of the Town of
Bednure, tho' at the same Time he put it
entirely out of my Power to take the Command
of the Troops there by the Orders he left with
Major Fawtrell of which you will see a Copy
enclosed with his Letter. This was evidently
an Insult offered to the Rights vested in me
by my Sovereign & consequently not to be
put up with a Moment had the critical
Situation of Affairs admitted of my refusing
to serve any longer. Soon after the Surrender
of Mangulore he sent me Orders to march

with

with the 62d. Regiment to that Place,
but on the March I received Orders to
divide the Regiment betwixt the Forts
of Carical & Monbidri where I was to
remain myself with them for the
Winter; this was at once striking
at my Right to command even his
Majestys Troops, & shewed his intention
of making them independant of every
other Person but himself: I take the
Liberty of enclosing you another
Letter which I received from him two
Days ago, from which I understand
that should any of his Majestys
Officers in the Course of Service meet
a Naique & four Sepoys, he is not
to take upon him to give Orders to
this Party, but to make a Requisition
for

for their Assistance. As I cannot be convinced of the Propriety of this Order or of the Right that he has to treat His Majesty's Officers with such Disrespect, I have declined serving any longer under his Command, which I hope you will allow was not done without great Provocation.

I have now to complain of the cruel Treatment the 102nd have lately received, it was verbally reported to me by Captain Featherstone who I met upon his March to Bednure from Mangalore he was ordered with the 102nd Regiment & a few Sepoys to their Post & from thence by different Orders he was marched and countermarched between the Neighbouring Forts at not less than 12 Miles a Day without intermission for Six Days, in which time it killed

two

two Men & made the whole Detachment sickly. — I must now represent to you his Conduct to Mr Lighton, who, as soon as he landed acquainted him with his Arrival with the two Lacs which the Committee had thought proper to give him for the use of his Majesty's Troops He asserted that the Troops were already paid, was astonished the Committee would give away their Money in that way, told him he would give him no assistance in carrying the Cash to the Army & ordered him to do Duty in the Garrison of Mangulore as he would not know him as Paymaster to their Kings Troops, the Orders for his doing Duty in the Garrison of Mangulore are so positive, that

tho'

tho' I have sent an Escort for Mr Leighton & the Cooks, Captain Hortonious who commands them writes me it is impossible to let him come without an Order from the Governor for so doing. I have strongly to protest likewise against an Order which he has lately sent here for all the Negroes to join their respective Battalions, as it will submit the Kings Troops of Shore Garrison to the Labor & Fatigue of all Convoys at time when we ought to be employed in cleaning, saving & preparing them for next Campaign

Conceiving it ~~to be~~ my Duty to state to you whatever may effect the Interest of the Company, I take the Liberty of addressing this to you personal as besides what respects myself personally it-

it contains Circumstances which have happened since the General Letter to the Honble the Council was signed, that may if not rectified be attended with the worst of Consequences. I therefore request you to lay it before the Board for their serious Consideration.

I have the Honor to be

Moorsidi Fort
2nd April 1783.

Sir
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
(Signed) John Campbell.

NB. — There are several other Points wherein he exerts his Authority evidently with a View of thwarting us, which at the same time tends much to the Detriment of the Service, such as ordering Detachments, Officers, Hospital Mates &c. upon different Duties without

acquainting

acquainting the Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Troops therewith or the Commanding Officer of the Regiment they belong to.

Sir

As you may probably not have hitherto seen a Sketch of the Revenues of the Kingdom of Bedouree, I take the Liberty of enclosing one drawn out by Hurgeze Sahed, as the Sum he would annually raise for the Company, but the Government is at present so totally overset, & the severity of his former Government so dreaded by the Inhabitants in general, that I doubt if they would ever agree to his continuing in Authority. My not understanding the Language of this Country makes it difficult for me to discover the real Sentiments of the

the People, particularly as they
themselves are afraid to complain,
but at Annantapore, Bednure, & these
two Districts it is evident they have
been dreadfully distressed, there have
been of late Years no stated Revenue
raised, wherever there was Money the
Torture was made use of to force the
Inhabitants to produce it. — During
the time of the Rana they acknowledged
living very happily, no more being
ever demanded from them than the
just Revenue, it would be presuming
too much upon the little Knowledge I
have of the Country to attempt to
advise, but it appears to me that the
Company would find it their Interest
to fix for the present the Revenue at
what

what it was formerly, which would be an Encouragement to the Inhabitants to return to their Towns, Villages & Houses, & would certainly reconcile them to the Change of Government. As the increase of Trade would in time enable them to bear heavier Taxes, the Revenues might of course be gradually raised, should such a Plan be adopted immediately, I have no doubt but the Revenues of this Inner Country, I mean all on this Side of the Ghauts, would be collected this Season at least the greatest part of it. The District of Carical I have been just settling & have with great Difficulty prevailed on the Inhabitants to bring back their Families, they acknowledge the former Revenue to have been 10,000 Pagodas & this I believe they would willingly pay. The Inhabitants of this

District

District have not as yet come in, but I hope to settle it in a Day or two.

That Cunyarre Sahib would be a very useful Servant to the Company from his thorough Knowledge of the Country I have not the least doubt, provided he could be brought to moderate his Authority to the mild System of the British Government which I suspect would be impossible, & if it were possible the Inhabitants would take a long time to get the better of the dread they have for & the Aversion they bear to him

I have the honor to be

Sir

Moorshedabad Fort
3d April 1783

Your most obedient & very humble Servt.

J. Campbell

Note

Note of the Rents & Revenues of the Nagar Samsthan now out by Surnaz & Salvo

Nagar Durg Holly		37183	2	
Ammont Poor		14764	2½	3 Visa
Ana Coulay Droog		38155	5½	30 Rds
Summie Ghanam Chimcutta Chode		14627	5½	2 D°
Surnago		26227	6½	2 D°
Woodarric		13357	2½	
Cudloor		5156	½	
Chitaru	165598	13278	3½	3 D
Coso		27851	7¾	3 D
Neerajoor		19948	5¾	.
Changeru & Sante Bedmure & Hadigare		2419	—	
Malla Bunoi		14594	4¾	3 Visa.
Banvasa		12032	7¾	
Lucholi		4319	4¼	
Agumpoore		13741	8	
Chewala		6140	7½	
Cuddoor	122900	11000		
Cudu Mangulore		15000 Sunnoi		
Goota Droog		23961	7½	2 Rds
Droog Custom House		55220	3¾	
Akani		41681	3	1
D° Custom		41846	¼	3 Visa
Chowtie & Hoode		4477	3½	30 Rds
Woodnary		3079	8	2 Visa
Chaul & Tanunde	146464	15952 Chimnoi	7	2 Rds
Kunchure & Hollull		16613	2¾	3 Visa
Bedrey		14335	3½	
Nagumba		4019	3¼	2 Visa
Cunhajoor		3250		
Hallore & Sanahully		6538	9¼	2 D
Holy Honnoor		12250	9½	2 D
Chaul Holly		2946	6½	1 D
	75953			
Samdoor	560875			

Bro^t over 560,875				
Sea Customs		376	8¾	—
Bellgaum		35,000	..	—
Turri Canna		18,000		—
Gizonii ie Duty upon Tradesmen		3,075	..	—
Catcull Butt. ie. Clerk of the Markets Office		2483	9½	3 Anas
Mungi ie Custom at Ragues Gate		575	..	.
Ha Gavil ie. Duty upon Inhabitants		2177	..	
Sungee ie .. D^o .... Goldsmiths	59,787	Pagodas 75	..	
Pimtoll ie .... D^o .... Braziers		75	—	—
	150			
	620,812	620823	12½	..

Pain Gaut District			
	Pagodas	Fanams	
Mangulore, Carical & Dwell ..... —	221,802	2½	3½ Vas
Batticot .. . . — —	86,178	9½	20 Anas
Cundapore . . . . . — —	18,444	4¼	3 D^o
Cheridavar, Partiall, Tirrolle & Carwarpie	60,414	8½	2 D^o
Morzam & Aurrotty . . ——— — —	16,167	9¾	3 D^o
Customs of the above .. — ———	65783	9¾	3 D^o
498488			
1119290 ¼			
Rupees 447716 0			
	498470	13¾	—

Dantle Sir

I am sorry to say there is a great change in affairs since I had the Honr. of seeing you, & was much it more in my power to give you a more satisfactory account of our Situation,

&c.

but as the General was not communicative
enough with me to acquaint me either with the
particulars of his information or his intention
the Force the Enemy have, or what is doing
either side the Gaut. We are therefore
ignorant of; the Generals last Letters being
dated the 2d Instant & they only mention
the Enemy's having come before Cowildroog
in Force & were waiting the Arrival of their Gun
to reduce it. Ryder Ghur Gaut is garrisoned by
the Madras Battalion, the Situation of the
Fort is strong but unfortunately has no Water
within the Walls. The next Gaut is
Ramanette Gaut where Captain Campbell of
the 98th Regiment was Posted with about 100
Men; on the 2d Instant the Enemy made
their Appearance in his Front in Number
about 400, on the 3d they were reinforced, on
the

the 6th they attempted to force his Post &c
without effect, but on the 7th they came
in greater Force with Europeans & two
Field Pieces, at 7 o'Clock A.M. they had
gained so much upon him as to out
flank him and were getting round in
his Rear, when observing this he thought
it most prudent to secure his Retreat
while possible, this he fortunately &
effected without much Loss & got to
Carnatic Fort, from whence next day
he came to Caricall & informed me of
the Enemy's having come down the Coast,
this was next day confirmed by my
Vizeramahs bringing Information that
Tippoo Sahib, a great number of Horse
& my Pieces of Artillery had got down,
& from whom I made a large Detachment

was

was sent towards the Insurgency with several Guns. — These are the last accounts we had of this Body of the Enemy & I am apt to suspect is rather exaggerated, as Captain Latter who left in Command of those Forts was upon the Enemy advancing immediately to fall back to this Place

As I have mentioned to Colonel Macleod the particulars of the taking of Dehlee Fort, I must request you will be so obliging as excuse my referring you to him for them.

You may perhaps be surprized to find me here & the 42 Regiment still at those Forts, but the General having wrote to me that I had full Liberty to go to Bombay, leaving one at the same time to deliver up the Command of those Forts to the next Senior Officer, two

Sheerpore

Wherefore I complied with his wish
yesterday, but having had no Answer
to the Offer I made of my Services again
& not letting to leave this Detachment of
the Army in its present Situation, I
propose upon the Arrival of the 52nd Reg
taking upon myself the sole Command
unless the General notifies his Desire
that I should act no longer. Captain
Fortescue is now in the Command & is
rewarding his Services as much as possible.
This Fort is far from being in the Situation
I could wish, the Breach not half prepared,
the Wall not covered in & of course no
Quarters for the Men, no convenient place
to erect our Hospital even for our present
Number near 500, no Probability of
receiving Relief. Here is an abundant

Cart

but nothing else. With respect to the Garrison it will consist of the 42nd Regiment 100, other Europeans from the Hospitals 30, the 1st Batt. Grenadiers 100, the 8th Battalion 200, Marine Battalion 100, convalescent & sundry 200, Detachments 200, European Artillery & Lascars 30, this is the whole Force upon an effective Garrison & in all amounts to 230 Europeans, 650 Sepoys, 8 Artillery, 40 Lascars, now now need Sir our Situation & will of course be best Judge what we should want & how you can relieve us.

I have the Honor to be

Mangulore 7 Sir with Respect

10th April 1783 Your most obedient & most humble Servt

Signed J. Campbell

True Copies

Dw Ravenscroft

Sec'y to Committee

Copy

Letter from Major Campbell and 11 Officers of His Majesty's Forces containing their Complaints against Brigadier General Matthews

No 7

For Chairman & Dep.y Chairn

11 March 1778

Bombay Castle 2d Augt

At a Select Committee Present

The Honble the Governor and

Thomas Day Esqr

Received the Letters from General Matthews dated the 28th of January & 20th and 27th March the former entered under the 17th of April and the two latter under the 12th May Also his Letter dat the 1st of April and entered under the 4th of May

The first of these Letters though rather diffuse in the Description of the Attack of the Gra is very brief and abrupt for the more important Subject of the Proposals and Conditions settled for the Surrender of Bednore the General commencing thus only the System of Reserve which he has studiously observed in all his subsequent Letters in whatever relates his Proceedings and Agreement with Hyat Saib th most obvious Conclusion from the first Paragraph is that Hyat Saib was a prisoner of War, We shall not however enter into any Animadversions on this Part of his Letter as We are ready to make

Allowance

allowances for an hasty Account given in the
Moment of Success and should perhaps have
considered it as no more than an Omission
than Fault or Accident had the General
in due time sent us a fuller and sufficient
Explanation.

We should have taken pleasure
had the General's Account of the Surrender of
Bridgewater arrived in time in giving the strongest
Acknowledgment to the Army of our Applause
and Approbation for their very gallant
Behavior in storming the Gauts which is
commended in such high Terms by the
General in his Letter of the 28th of January
but unfortunately before this Letter and
Commendation reached us or We could
bestow either Praise or Reward his most
Letter of the 4th of March came to Hand
in which the whole Army is charged without
Distinction with Offences of the highest
Criminality and most derogatory
to the Military Character

From

From the Moment of his taking it

Wednesday the General seems to have forgot the Object

of the Expedition and to have conceived Views of

Conquest and permanent Possession without Plan or

adequate means of Execution. His own knowledge

of the State of our Military Force should have

convinced him that it was impracticable to veri-

fy him the Reinforcement he required and his

Judgment should have dictated to him to confine

his Views to Measures within the Compass of the

Force under his Command which would have

sufficiently & effectually answered the Purpos

for which the Expedition was set on foot. He had

as much Larger Force than he himself proposed

at our Meeting on the 18th of October but upon the

Principle of becoming Moderate by increasing his

Conquests it is hard to say what Addition of Force

he

he would require or to what Length his [illegible]

Operations were to be extended

He observe that even so early

as the 28th of January the General had positive

Intelligence of a large Force marching against

him and the same is repeated in every subsequent

Letter but We do not discover in his future

Correspondence the smallest Indication of

any Preparations or Measures taken for

putting the Army into a Condition to

make Head against them

It is not material to enter into

any further Discussion whether landing

or Bundaforewa the most eligible Measure We shall only

at this juncture observe that by

landing so far to the Northward he added

to his Incumbrances and weakened

and

and divided his Army by so many additional
Garrisons nor can We allow that his landing at
Cundapore with the small Force he carried from
Bombay would have laid open our Views against
Bednore but with more reason now have led
the Enemy to conclude our Design lay against
Mangulore when the Remainder of his Force
arrived an Apprehension which might have
been further encouraged by proper Measures
on the Part of the General

We gave the General the best
Account We could procure of the Fort of Bednore
& will remain for him to Explain hereafter
to what Cause it was owing that a Fort of such
Strength and so well furnished with Artillery
and

and Stores as described in his Letter

of the 28th of January held out so few

Days against the Attacks of Tippoo Saib

We come now to the

Letters of the 20th & 22nd of March after

the alarming Accounts given in his

Letter of the 20th of the Enemy's Force and--

Approach to Madura We find him on the

27th still upon the Sea Coast taking Measures

to extend his Conquests both to the Northward

and the Southward in all the Delusion

of the most confident Security For what

Reason could he collect a larger Force than

four hundred Europeans and twelve

hundred Sepoys to oppose the Enemy in

the field Why was this Measure delayed

till the last moment or rather why

was

was the Army ever so prevented and divided into such numerous and distant Detachments which could not be brought together when Emergency required —

Had the General after garrisoning the Forts of most Consequence and real Utility and dismantling the others kept the Remainder of his Force in a Body at or near Bednore in Readiness to [move as Occasion might require & take Advantage of] his former Ground & Connection with Hyder Sahib it can scarcely be doubted but he might have kept the Field against Tippoo Saib but it cannot be denied that had he at length been obliged to retire into Bednore he might have held out the Season of the year and Strength of the Place considered against the Effort of Tippoo and by protracting his Defence have given Time for all possible Efforts being made for his Relief and for the Operation of other favorable Circumstances Neither had he been in Force at Bednore could the Enemy have gained the Gauts and cut off his Communication with the Sea Coast which by the Omission of that wise Measure it appears they effected very easily

The General in one of his former Letters desired We to commit the Map for the Extent of his Conquests He likewise desire the Map may be compared with the Disposition of the Troops as recited

recited in his Letter of the 27th March and the

Distance examined between Canivar and

Decla and again from the Sea Coast to Bednore

and the Forts to the Eastward and there will

be seen the Extent of Country over which a

fine Army was dispersed robbed of its real

and intrinsic Strength by being divided

into a Number of feeble Detachments whilst

an Enemy which threatened the whole with

Destruction was Advancing with rapid Steps

and our General with the most perverted

Imagination and disregardful of his

Intelligence was Meditating petty

Conquests and dividing his Force &

Attention from the Grand Stake to the

Proceedings of inconsiderable Malleban Rajahs

What can be said to the Conduct

Account he gives of the State of the Country and his
unintelligible Allusions / for they can be termed no thing
Regarding the Revenues We understand that Hyat Saib was
answerable to the Company for the same Revenues
as was paid to Hyder But this was no time for
Considerations of Policy or Distinctions regarding
Hyders or the Rannas Government it was the
Generals Duty and his most plain and obvious Course
to secure what present Advantages and Resources
he could from his Acquisitions for the Subsistance of the
Army and the Expences of the War, and this no
doubt was amply in his Power. He speaks of the
Amount of the last Years Cowle as granted by
Hyat Saib — What Information has he furnished to
can Make this intelligible to us — has he ever
transmitted a Copy of the Cowle or acquainted us what was
the Amount of the Revenue. — No. in this very Letter.

Sixteenth

notwithstanding his Promise in this Letter of the 4th he again evades giving the Information it was his Duty to give on this important Point and only tells us in so many words "Colonel Macleod will have informed us of the Cowle which he granted to Hyat Saib."

Could Colonel Macleod who left Bednure the 6th or 7th of February inform us of the Cowle he granted to Hyat Saib under the 15th February Conferring upon him the Civil Government of the Province with an Assignment of four Lacks and Eighty Thousand Rupees a Year for his Household Expences.

We are for the first time acquainted under the 27th of March that the Government of

Shore

Share of the Revenue for this Season was not Collected and the Appointment of a Receiver is slightly mentioned Receiver is a new Term in the Company's Service, and we suppose it was the General's Idea that this Officer was to receive the Government's Share of the Revenue from Hyat Saib But we will ask why was not this information given seven Weeks earlier, and what was the use or advantage of Hyat Saib's Appointment with such Extraordinary Power if the Revenues remained so long uncollected during the proper Season of Collection and why did the General neglect so Material a Concern himself when he appears to have taken such uncommon Methods to keep us in the Dark and prevent our Interference

The Memorial of the Inhabitants stating their grievances was sent up in the Canarese Language and Could not be translated here. It was therefore

delivered

delivered to Mr Sibbald for the Matter to be examined on the Spot: In one place We are told "the Inhabitants are to be encouraged to rely on the Company for Protection and that he finds Impediments in the Settlement of the Revenue arising from their Complaints that Hyat Saib has too much oppressed them. In the same Paragraph We are told that these Complaints are without a good foundation and that the Company will find their Account in supporting Hyat Saib to the utmost of their Power We find shortly after a further Exculpation of Hyat Saib.

We have already taken Notice of the Generals disposition of the Forces as stated in his Letter of the 24th of March — We resume the subject with concern to mention that Capt. Brown who was left amongst the Nairs upon a Service of which we have before given Our Opinion

under the 31st of March unhappily lost his life in storming the Fort of Dekull or Decla with many others of his Detachment both Europeans and Sepoys and We understand the Fort when Reduced was put into Possession of the Prince of Cherrika our late Opponent at Tellicherry.

The Opinion We gave under the 31st of March on the General's Conduct towards the Rajah of Cunnanore is still more strongly applicable to his Proceedings with the Rajahs of Igore and Coorga.— He is wonderfully tenacious of Hyder's Country and will not suffer any Participation, whereas in Wisdom and good Policy he had no other Line to take than to encourage and confirm these Rajahs in their Disaffection and Revolt by every proper Support and Assistance, and by such Means to increase the Enemies and Difficulties of our grand Enemy.— Instead of pursuing this judicious Course he appears active in giving them Cause of Offence, and Suspicion, and by thus needlessly embroiling himself with them he

added to the Number of our Enemies, and &
Difficulties and weakened his own Force by
Detachments to oppose People made inimical
by his own Proceedings. — These People were
making Seizures of Hyder's Country and
our Army was doing the same It was a
Mutual Interest and a Common Cause and
with proper Management a Connection might
have been formed on which the Chief Advantage
would have been on our side. — The Rajahs &
asserted an Ancient Property in the Districts
they had seized, but these Acts in them are
stiled Irregularities, and Punishment is only
with held because the General has not the Power
to punish — He assigns as a further Reason for
temporizing the Expectation of receiving a &
friendly Office from them in with holding from our
Enemies Passage thro' their Country in the hopes
the Districts they had seized will be allowed them, but
We are consoled for this temporary Deprivation
by the Reflection that they are so situated that they may
at

at a Convenient time be retaken without much trouble

These are Sentiments equally consistent with Justice as with good Policy, or the Conduct proper to be observed in his Situation

Genl Matthews was armed with every Power the Military Law could give for the Preservation of Discipline in the Army and the Punishment of all Irregularities and Oppressions, but We have an affecting Proof of some essential Defect when we are informed by the Commander in Chief that the licentious Soldiery have almost depopulated the City of Bednure.

The Generals' Answer to the Complaints of Colonels Macleod and Humberston is very concise and consists of no more than a bare Assertion that these Complaints were without Foundation. — It must be transmitted to the Honble Company together with the Letters from those Gentlemen.

The Orders We gave respecting His Majesty's

Troops

Troops were rendered necessary by the
General's want of due attention to their wants
and unreasonable Controversies with their principal
Officers. The two Lacs We issued were for
Arrears contracted before these Troops
came under his Command, but We shall
make a few Observations upon his
Reflections, of our passing unnoticed
the Arrears due to the Honble
Company's Troops who came up from
the Southwards. The Troops sent from
Bombay were all paid in advance: the
General carried with him two Lacs and a half of
Rupees and he was directed in his Instructions
to allot a part of this Sum for the Arrears of
the Troops to join him from the Southward. In the
Month of January We sent him another Lac of Rupees
and soon afterwards We issued the two Lacs of Rupees purposely

for

for the Arrears of the King's Troops which of course lessened the demand on his Military Chest — The same Vessel which carried down this Money for the King's Troops carried likewise a further Sum of One Lac of Rupees for the General — exclusive of which he had passed Drafts upon us for the Commissary's Supplies — amounting with the advances made him at Bombay to upwards of a Lac & twenty thousand Rupees more The Troops in the Field are victualled by the Company & after this Explanation on our part it will remain for the General to clear up why he did not in Obedience to his Instructions, & with the ample Funds we furnished, pay a part at least of the Arrears due to the Three Battalions who joined him from the Southward who certainly were entitled to this Justice from him as well as to Indulgence & Reward from us.

His Complaint of a violent degree of Disrespect & Incivility from the Officers must be ranked in the same Class with his Complaint of the Licentious Soldiery depopulating

depopulating Bednure. What he writes on these Subjects is in such general and desultory Terms without mention of Facts & Circumstances that we shall pass no further Opinions, & as matters now stand there can for the present be neither Enquiry or Redress

The Complaints of Major Campbell and His Majesty's Officers entered under the first of May and all the Letters and Papers on the Subject delivered by either Party will be transmitted to the Honble Company for their Judgment.

We shall close our Remarks on the Generals Correspondence with this further Observation that he has not in any of His Letters given any Account of the Proceedings with Hyat Saib subsequent

subsequent to the surrender of Bednore of the large Treasures found there, or of the manner in which he disposed of them or of the other important Circumstances stated in our Minutes of the 27th March We are therefore fully confirmed in the Justice of the Observations we therein made regarding his Suppression & Concealment of Facts so necessary to be made known to us

Read the Letters from Quarter Master General William Mathews intitled under the 4th of May

We find his Letters dated from the Bombay Grab, but he does not explain the Cause of his being on board that Vessel or take any Notice of Hyat Saib being with him — It is therefore necessary for us to mention that upon the approach of the Enemy to Bednore it was thought proper to send away Hyat Saib under Charge of the Generals Brother

and

and that Goa was considered the
proper Place for him to retire to.
The Portuguese Government not
permitting him to reside there he
proceeded to Tellicherry in a Grab
belonging to General Mathews & is now
at that Settlement. His refusal to
proceed to Bombay after being denied
admission at Goa is very extraordina
& marked with strong Colours in
the Letters from Commodore Emptage
entered under the 17th June & from
Mr Taylor & Mr Sibbald and the
Factors dated the 10th & 15th of May &
must have proceeded from apprehension
instilled into him to serve a
purpose, as he could not but be
sensible that Bombay was a Place
of far greater Security than any
of the Garisons upon the Coast.
It must however be remembered
that he was closely attended by the
General's Brother - Capt. Mathews in his
first Letter to Commodore Emptage stu
himself Commanding Officer at Cundapore

His

His Letters to us are addressed as Quarter Master General
The Quarter Master General of the Army holding the
Command at a Sea port, and the General's having a
Grab Vessel of his own are Circumstance that future discoveri
may help to explain but they appear to us extraordinary
as well as Captn Mathews's secret and sudden manner of
quitting his Command at Cundapore as described in Hisn
Letter to Commodore Emptage No 3 at a Time when dange
to the place was apprehended, and it actually was
abandoned in a shameful manner a few days afterwards

We are at a loss to discover what could be
the General's Intention or what further Enterprize he
could have in view by ordering up the Battering
Cannon from Mangulore to Cundapore as mentioned
in Commodore Emptage's Letter.

Read the Letters from Mr Sibbald and the Council
appointed for Bednore and the three Cowles granted by General
Mathews to Hyat Saib as entered under the 28 & 29 of May

The first of these Cowles dated the
28th

28th. of January is undeniably a conditional Obligation on the part of the English. If he conducted himself in this business to the General's Satisfaction, Assurances were given him, that every thing and every power should be preserved to him that he could desire?

Under this Agreement General Mathews took possession of Bednure on the 28th of January and immediately, as we are informed by Colonel Macleod confined Hyat Saib a close Prisoner. Matters however were soon accommodated, and the General passing from one extreme of Violence to another executed the Instrument dated the 30th. of January and Hyat Saib without performing this part of the Condition and with his mind inflamed & alienated from us by such unjust Treatment, was invested with entire Management of the Province and the Direction of the Revenues with the

most

most unbounded Authority. — A large Treasure was also surrendered to him on his Plea of it's being his private Property. a Circumstance regarding which the General as before observed has been totally silent in his Advices to us

Admitting there was the clearest Proof of this Treasure being really the private Property of Hyat Saib Yet the total Concealment of the Transaction justifies Suspicion and — could answer no good Purpose. But we can have no doubt but that the Treasure was the Public Government Treasure.

It is not usual under Indian Governments & least of all under Hyders for rich Subjects to keep their own Treasures open or exposed to the Rapacity of their Sovereigns but on the contrary to conceal them with the utmost Care & Caution. We cannot therefore believe that the numerous Chests of Treasure found in the Public Durbar

L

at Bednore were the private Property of Hyat Saib

At any rate it was the General's Duty to remove these Riches out of the Enemy's Country & if he had studied the Company's Interest he had a fair & just Opportunity of rendering a Signal Service. These Treasures deposited in the Company's Treasury at Bombay would have been of the highest advantage to their Affairs & a proper security for the Fidelity of Hyat Saib. If Hyat Saib had objected to this Proposal they might have been taken as a Loan upon the Company's Security —

The Revenues for the Season were not collected. Hyat Saib had the sole direction of the Revenues and instant means of repayment in his own hands; the Revenues on the most moderate Computation amounting to Fifty Lacs than fifty Lacs p Annum

— This

this Government and the Settlement in general would have felt the benefit of a large Influx of Specie at a most Critical time, The Company's Credit would ha been raised in a high degree, and we should have had the means to pursue our Success with such an encrease of vigor as might have led to a speedy, an advantageous Conclusion of the War ~ The General had a very plain Path before him, and had he pursued it with common prudence and Judgement the Issue had been Glorious to him and highly advantageous to the Company and the Nation, but as he has managed matters, his Success has been followed by disgrace and loss nor do we find the Public reaped any advantage from his acquisitions, or Hyder Saibs appointment ... He did not even draw Supplies, and Resources for his own Army much less furnish the Presidency with any Assistance

After

After near two Months undisturbed possession
and a Collector upon the Spot of his own &
appointment, armed with the fullness of Authority
and Official experience, We are informed that
the Revenues for the Season are not collected
and that the Arrears of three Battalions of Sepoys
remain unpaid.

Ayat Saib is directed in the Second
Cowle dated the 30th of January to deliver to Genera
Mathews a Statement of the Annual Revenues,
but this has never been transmitted to Us or
any other Information respecting the Revenu
except the Vague desultory and ambiguous
Paragraphs in his Letter of the 27th of March.

(We observe it is particularly &
Stipulated in the same Cowle that Ayat Sai
Shah

shall pay the Balance of his Collections into the Generals hands whenever it may be demanded, and as it is proper we should obtain all the Information in our Power on this point, and the General has given no Account of the Sums received from Hyat Saib (Resolved, that directions be sent to Mr. Sibbald, and the Factors, to require from Hyat Saib, an exact account of whatever Sums he may have paid to General Mathews, and of what Collections he may have made subsequent to the Reduction of Bednore). Also that they make Enquiry in what manner Hyat Saib disposed of his Treasures, and whether they fell into the Enemies hands, or have been removed to any Place of Security.

We shall consider further what is to be done regarding Hyat Saib when we receive Advices of the Situation of Affairs upon the Coast.

Mem

The General in the Grounds, and
especially in the last dated the 15th of February
seems to have had the Aggrandizement of Hyat Saib
more in his View than the Honor or Interest
of the Company — He had no right whatever
to make any Addition of the Capitulation or to
enter into any new Agreements subsequent
to the Surrender of Bednure without Authority
from us — It is now needless to say all that
might be said on the Powers granted to Hyat
Saib, or on the Generals Conduct in this Point.
The Facts are to be laid before our Superiors
and they will form their own Judgement, both
on his Proceedings with Hyat Saib, and his
Military Conduct, which we have endeavoured
to develop so far as the imperfect Materials

in our Hands would allow. His total Suppression, and concealment of so many important Circumstances and his great Reserve in laying open his Military Measures may be attended with this Advantage to him of preventing a more minute exposition of his Conduct, but it must be remembered that the same Circumstances was a high disadvantage to us in our Proceedings, Our Measures being embarrassed and delayed for want of regular and early Information from him, for whilst in Candor we were willing to hope that we should receive Satisfactory Accounts from him, that the delay in his Advices proceeded from ~ accident, and that no Measure immediately necessary would be neglected by him, so we were Cautious of receiving to his Prejudice the many Reports that were circulated of his irregular Proceedings, a Consideration to which he was entitled in Common Justice as well as on Account, the great success he had met with

A true Copy
Edw. Ravenscroft
Secry. to the Comm.

Copy

Minutes of the Select Committee at Bombay the 2d Aug.t 1783 containing further remarks on the Conduct & Correspondence of Genl Matthews

No 8

In Chairman & Dep.t Chairm
11 March 1/8

To the Honble William Hornby Esqr

President and Governor &c. Members of the Select Commit

on Bombay

Honble Sir &Sirs.

Agreeable to the orders conveyed to me in a Letter from your Secretary of the 6th. Instant I now beg leave to reply, to the several matters therein contained, And first, with respect to Royal Sails coming on board the Bombay Grab on the 30th. March last, Laying in Mangulore Road, with the Intrepid Sloop, I received a Letter from General Mathews, dated Cundapore the 27th preceding, directing me to dispatch the Intrepid down to Anjengo, to bring up Colonel Jackson and his Staff, as he wanted the Colonels Services, which being done, the Intrepid might be sent return to Bombay, and desired I would

Cause

bring up on the Bombay Grab to
Cundapore, Sundry Articles of Stores, that
he had wrote Captain Dunn to send
up. After which his Letter signified to
me, that I might return to Bombay
as your Honors &c.a will perceive by the
Letter herewith enclosed & marked N.º 1

I accordingly dispatched the
Indiaman to Anjengo and received those
Articles for Cundapore on board, viz.
consisting principally of Ballening &c.
Cannon and Mortars but the two
Flat bottom Boats were not there
to come with me and with these,
I came into the Cundapore: On my arr.
I received there, which was the 7th April

I received from Captain Williams, Mathews Dispatches to General Mathews, who then commanded at that place, the Letter I have the honor to enclose you marked N°1, which he had wrote the Day before previous to the Bombay Grab's appearance at this Island. I found that the General had proceeded to Bednore and had left with his Brother, to be delivered to me, two Packets N°2 addressed to your Honor &c.ª expressed to Bednore Fortress, and which he gave me to understand were to be conveyed with all possible dispatch.

On the 8th. I received the Letter marked N°3 which this mistakes is dated March, instead of April, requesting me to take Royal Sail on board the Bombay Grab to carry them to Anore. This I readily consented

to

to, and would have afforded him, the best accommodations in my power; but he rather chose to go himself in a small Shybar, and his Women &c. were on board another, both of which I took under my Convoy, and proceeded with them to Onore Captain Mathews came in the Bombay Grab with me.

After our Arrival at Onore, he desired, that Captain Mathews, to have a Passage to Goa in the Bombay Grab, which I granted, he accordingly came on board with us from, and about eight or ten persons with their Cooking, but no other Adicles whatever his family remaining on board the Shybar, they came from Carridapore, a Port to windward of my Convoy, until our

our arrival at Goa where he and his family were
Landed as was Captain Matthews, who came likewise
as Passengers with me

Two days after Hyder Saib went on
shore at Goa I went to visit him, for which
which he had received an intimation from the
Government of that place that he must either
withdraw himself from thence, or expect to be
delivered up to Tippoo Saib at least I had reason
to believe he had received that intimation, as the
Governor General, to my knowledge had acquainted
it to Captain Matthews, desiring it might be
communicated to him. I asked him if he would
proceed to Bombay with me, the President of
which Town, and there visited he said he
was unsure to [had] but that great alone
turning his answer in my favor said him
to

he should have all the Great Cabin
and a part of the Officers Steerage, except
a passage, to be partitioned off to the
Gallery with which he seemed perfectly
satisfied, and I wrote off to the Officer on
board to remove the Bulkhead, and fix
the Partition accordingly, which was done
The next evening I waited on him again
and told him I should go off to sail
the next day. But added that if he could
not go so soon, I would wait another day
on him. I found then he had totally
changed his mind he said he would not
go to Bombay and seemed determined to
remain at Goa. I asked the reason for
changing his mind in so short a time
he said the Portuguese rulers, and his
family

family would be very sick upon the Passage. and
he added in a rather melancholy tone "that if he
was to die he might as well die at Sea as at Bombay
To this I answered that his family would not be
more subject to sickness on board the Bombay Ships
than they were on Board the Ship they came in
from Cuddapore that both himself and his
family should be well treated, and have every
accommodation, the Ship could afford, and that
the Cabin was then ready for his reception -
that he had nothing to fear, on going to Bombay
and I pledged myself for his Security there
I urged strongly the differences of his situation
at both Places that at Bombay he would be
certainly protected - Whereas at Goa, he was in
danger of being delivered up to his Enemies,
if he did not quit the place and that he
had

had not, in my opinion, another friendly
Place, besides Bombay to go to – I staid with
him till Eleven o'Clock that Night in
endeavoring to perswade him to come to
Bombay; but finding all my Arguments
ineffectual, and that he had so fixed in
determination not to come. I then took my
leave and saw him no more; next
Morning I went on board, in order to
sail. but there being a heavy swell from
the NW. and it blowing very fresh. I did
not weigh until three o'Clock the
Morning after, when I left Goa for this place

The first Days I staid at Goa
was employed to fill up our Water and get
some Bread on Board but my principal
view was to have had your Royal Self to
come out with me.

During

During the time Hyat Saib was on board the Bombay grab, I had little or no Conversation with him, and that only on indifferent matters. Captain Mathews was however frequently with him, but I never intruded myself into their conferrences, wishing to make the passage as agrecable to Hyat Saib as possible.

I have the honor to acquaint your Honor &c, that Hyat Saib brought no Effects on board the Bombay Grab, but his Bedding - nor were there any other Articles sent on board, as were belonging to him, at any other time, he did not even Cook on board, - but had his Victuals Dressed on board the Hybar, from whence it was brought

daily

daily on board the Grab. The
Effects I brought for other Persons,
were, about Six or Seven small
Trunks, belonging to General
Mathews and his Brother, the
Contents Whereof I never knew.
I do not imagine they contained
any thing Valuable, as they seemed
very light, and no particular
Regard, or Care, was required,
or taken of them. Likewise I
brought up, belonging to the
General, a Palanqueen, Plated
with thin Plates of Silver,
Valuable about three hundred
Rupees, this and the Trunks
were Landed at Goa, under
Charge of Captain Mathews,

at

at Mangalore, I received 92 Chests of Copper, which Captain Dunn sent off to me, belonging to the General, to be landed at Bundapore, but as every thing was in the utmost Confusion, on my Arrival there, they were by Desire of the Generals Brother, kept on board, and transhipped to the General, now at Goa.

When Captain Mathews came on Board at Bundapore, he brought with him, and kept under his own Charge, Thirteen Chests of the Honble Company's Treasure, Eleven whereof he landed at Onore and they were delivered to Captain Corriano; the other two he put on board the Generals, now at Goa,

These

These, Honble Sir and Sirs, were all the Effects I received on board the Bombay Grab, belonging to Hyat Saib, or others, — I shall now state to your Honble Committee my reasons for not complying with Captain Corriem's Requisition, at Onore, to carry down a Detachment to Bundapore. —

Your Honors. has already been informed, in the Course of this address, that I brought up, in the Bombay Grab, from Mangulore, - sundry heavy Cannon and Mortars, which were to have been landed at Bundapore, on my Arrival there

Captain

Captain Mathews, who was then in Command of the Place, owing, to his apprehensions for its safety, would not receive them there, of course I ordered them to Onore where I landed them

Your Honor &c. by Captain Mathews two Letters of the 6th & 8th April, enclosed herewith N.2 and 3 will readily perceive, what information they had, at that time, at the Pindapore of the Enemy coming against them and what little hopes, he had, of the Garrison being able to defend it, which is strongly expressed in his anxiety, to get Hyat Saib out of the way.

After my arrival at Onore, we received the Account of its being evacuated, and by two Officers who came on board the Bombay Grab, from thence, whose veracity I had no reason

reason to doubt, I was informed that
all the Stores, Ammunition and
Provisions were entirely destroyed and
that they had left Mr. Cowan and
two Europeans to blow up the Fort
On the 12th April I
received from Captain Graham, the two
Letters which I now enclose, marked
No. 4 & 5 wherein he plainly points out
the Situation of his Garrison. the
Sick numerous and encreasing every
day - his Communications with the
Army cut off. some probability of being
attacked, and not even a Surgeons
Mate could from the severe Cold to
that Place, on every account he requested
me to draw him the Bounty Guard's
Number

reason to doubt, I was informed that all the stores, Ammunition and Provisions were entirely destroyed and that they had left Mr. Cowan and two Europeans to blow up the Fort.

On the 12th April I received from Captain Brisbane, the two Letters which I now enclose, marked No. 4 & 5 wherein he plainly points out the situation of his Garrison. the Sick numerous and encreasing every day - his Communication with the Army cut off. some probability of being attacked, and not even a Surgeon's Assistant from the Nuwer Cawar to that Place, in consequence he requested me to spare him the Bombay Grab's

Lascars

Answer, which I readily granted tho' I could very ill afford to part with him.

Such was the State of Affairs upon this part of the Coast, when Captain Sinclair, made the Requisition of me, to accompany his Detachment down to Cuddalore, which I conceived I could not with Honour readily comply with, for the following reasons.

In the first place I was not changed with dispatches for your Honor from the Commander in Chief, respecting his Services, which from what the General's Brother told me, whom I received them from; from the then Situation of Affairs in the Carnatic Country, and new Orders upon the Coast; I deemed to be of the utmost consequence,

and therefore from the Tardiness of
the Season, necessary to be conveyed to
your Honor &c.a with all possible speed
more particularly as I had been ac-
credibly informed, by private Letters
from Bombay, that your Honor &c.a
had received few or no advices from the
General, since the Capitulation of Bednore
besides which Royal Land was then on
the point of embarking, and actually
did come on board next day. From
these Considerations, I was inclined to
think it would be much more for
the good of the Services to Entrust
those Dispatches to your Honor &c.a
in the Bombay Grab, than to
employ them to carry the Detachment
assembled

agreable to Captain Smiths requisition

'Tis true. These Packets might have been sent up in an Boat. And the Bombay Guard been kept, or detained on this Service but of several Boats having been taken on their Passage up and down the Coast. I did not think myself authorized, to instruct them by that mode of conveyance on to incur any unnecessary delay in bringing them up.

In the second place I considered the Measure of sending off this Detachment as by no means calculated, in any degree for the good of the Service. If the Officers who carried Dispatches, could be so entitled and I know no reason why they should

should not, all the Ammunition
stores &c. that had been there, was
destroyed, and probably the Works
demolished, or rendered indefensible
what there was a Detachment of
one hundred and fifty Men, to
do there, without stores, without
Ammunition, or without Provisions
more than the small quantity
they could carry with them, and
more I believe could not afford to
spare them any Quantity, or
consistently with its own safety
if there was an Enemy to oppose them,
that Enemy would most certainly
have been in such numbers, as
that Detachment, could by no
means

means cope with. And if they had an Enemy to oppose their retaking Possession of the Place, the presence of the Bombay Grab was totally unnecessary.

Nor can I see for my part in what real use the Bombay Grab could have been of upon this Service -- Had she carried the Detachment down, she could not have landed them, any where nearer the Fort of Dundahrow, than the Spit, where the Troops landed when they went against it the first time, this was on the Beach without the Bar, and at a considerable distance from the Fort but when I had conveyed them thus far, a difficulty would have presented from the want of Boats, for her carried them on shore, as the Bombay

Grab

Grab had only her own Yaul, who would have taken a very long time, to have carried them all on shore - the dangers attending which, if an Enemy was present, must be as obvious to your Honor &c. as there were no Boats at Anse, that could have assisted in the landing at this place, nor could the Grab have come nearer to cover the landing, than about two Cables length from the shore.

But supposing the Detachment had been safely landed there, notwithstanding these difficulties they had then to march, encumbered with their Ammunition &c. near

Your

four Miles, for the most part over a Swampy Ground, before they could reach the Fort, in during which time, if any Enemy meant to oppose them, they would most certainly have been attacked, when out of the reach of the Gun Boats Guns, and all taken Prisoners, or cut to Pieces, without my being able to have afforded them any, the least assistance from the Vessels.

Now as Captain Soriano was determined to send this Detachment, he had Boats sufficient to convey them there - These Boats might have gone over the Bar of Cundapore River which the Grab could not do, and by prudently attending to the time of the tide might have carried them close up to the Fort, or to any other part of the River

River, the Commanding Officer
might deem more proper for
landing his Men; but even then
had the Enemy been in possession
of the Place, his Handful of Men
would have been found insufficient
to have drove them out.

I also, considered from
Capt.n Tonians Letter, that as he had
reason to apprehend, an Attack from
the Enemy on Onore, and his people
were daily falling Sick, and of course
lessening his Force, for defence, that
the sending away this Detachment
was still more weakening his own
Garrison for a very uncertain &
hazardous

To

To sum up this matter I have
only to assure your Honor &c. that my
motives for not complying with this
requisition, were the consideration of the
delay, the Packets I was charged with, for
your Honor &c. would sustain by my
compliance, conceiving them to be of so
much consequence to the Service that
the Grab could be of no real use; in
proceeding with them, as Boats would
answer that purpose much better, for tho
there been no Enemy, the presence of the
Grab was unnecessary and if there had
been any Enemy at all, their numbers
must have been such, that the Force
was by no means adequate to the attempt
These Honble Sir & Sirs were my motives,
which

which I now submit to your superior
Judgments and shall only add upon
this subject, that had Captain Mc
Toriano, who only wrote to me once,
upon this business, urged such
Arguments, as would have convinced
me that the attempt was practicable
that it was an object of consequence,
that the presence of the Bombay
Grab was essential to, and would
forward the Service, to any degree
equal to the consequence of the
detention of the Packets I was
charged with; that he could with
propriety, and prudence, have spared
that Detachment from his own
Garrison

garrisons, and that that Detachment could have defended themselves, in the Boats afterwards; I certainly should have complied with his Requisitions, as I have done all others, both orders, and Requisitions, during the course of the services, with the utmost alacrity and readiness. but as the reverse of all this appeared to view, in the then situation of Affairs, I hope your honor &c. will deem my Conduct justifiable, in this respect. Captain Viviano did not even repeat his request; but from his having sent away the Detachment next morning in Boats, I imagined he was satisfied, that the services, if practicables, could as well be effected without them.

I shall

I shall now proceed to the last Article of your Honors &c's order respecting the two Bâtellas from Cundapore being left at Goa - but first I must acquaint your Honor &c that no Bâtellas were put under my Charge, either at Cundapore or elsewhere; nor did I bring any with me from that place.

When I was about to leave Goa, for this place, the Tindels of two Bâtellas came to me, who I believe told me, they were freighted on the Rânkie Company's Account and that they wanted convoy to Bombay - I told them to go out, when

the

the Grab sailed, and they should have
Convoy. we accordingly sailed at 3 oClock in
the Morning of the 24th April, and they
accompanied us. They were in sight, and
continued within our Convoy all that day
during which it blew very fresh, and in
the Night very hard, and the Morning
the Gales continued, but the Convoy were
out of sight and I concluded they had
been away for Goa. - The Gale which was
from the N.W still continuing, and blew
so fresh as to bring the Grab under her
close Reefd Sail; and considering the
consequence of the Packets under any
Charge, for your Honor Sake, I conceived it
most advisable to make the best of my
way with them to Bombay; rather than
put

put back to Goa, the being then out again,
more particularly as I expected the Intrepid,
or some other of their Hon'ble Company's
Cruizers, would shortly be coming up after
me, who might not be charged with
such dispatches, and of course could better
spare time, to give them Convoy to
Bombay, on the 25th I met with the
Mercury and Panther, when Captain
Applegath informing me he was to proceed
to Goa, and then return to Bombay, I
mentioned those two Boletins to him
as wanting Convoy to Bombay, and as I
understood the Mercury was upon no
other particular Service, I concluded they
would have come up with her - but I
have never found they did not.

I have

I have now Honble Sirs & Sirs, answered
to all the matters you have been pleased to require
of me, in your orders of the 6th Instant I shall ever
and to your Honrs Hrs satisfaction. and having
nothing further to add, I shall beg leave to
subscribe myself with the greatest respect

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Your most dutiful and very
humble Servant
George Emplage

Bombay
the
13 June, 1783

(Sundapore March 27th 1783.

Commodore Emplage
&c.

As I want the services of Colo Jackson
I request that you would be so obliging to order
the Interpret to undergo to bring them with his

Mark

staff to Cundapore after which Captain Shittleton may if you please proceed to Bombay - and I beg of you to bring up to Cundapore as soon as possible the two flat Bottom Boats - and Sundry Articles that I have wrote to Captain Dunn about - You will excuse me if I request of you to hoist the several things into your ships, and the reason of so doing will evidently appear to a Man of your Judgment and experience.

I think that after this service you ought to make for your House and friends to enjoy a little repose

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servt

Richard Matthews

Commodore Empson

Sir,

I was informed by the Governor that I might expect to meet your return Cuddalore I am extremely sorry that I am disappointed I beg that you will make all expedition to Cuddalore as I have particular business with the Dutch - by the last Accounts Hyder's rebels Army was said to be coming to attack us - it may not be true, but I wish to get to the Ground which ever Laying too, and hope to see you as soon as possible.

I am

Your obedient Servant

Wm. Mathews

Camp Cuddalore

Cuddalore
the 9th June 1759

Commodore

Commodore Emptage

Sir

I have received your favor and am very sorry for your Indisposition. I am by the Generals request sending a few Boxes on board the Grab to be conveyed to Mrs Mathews at Goa.

And I beg you will be kind enough to allow a Passage to Hyat-bib who wishes to go to Omore with his family they themselves will take up not much room and it will be but for a very short time - a Canvass across the great Cabin to screen his Women I hope you will allow and likewise receive his Effects on board it is now a time of necessity and he must be taken

the Enemy is imagined by the
firing now and below the Yauds but as Letters
which I just received from the General mention
they are safe on mean Conducting, I believe I shall
trouble you for a passage for myself to Goa. but
as I wish to have it settled as soon as possible the
hour of my coming beg you will not mention
it. You know any little share will serve me

I am

Dear Sir
Your very Obedient Servant
William Mathews

Dundapore
March 8th 1783

Dear Sir,

I now send the largest Boats I
possess for the Guns Stores &c and inclose a
request which I trust you will comply with
as you are going to Bombay - the Rivers being

Yours

Hospitals and Ranks coming in every

instants; I should suppose Mr. Alvares

would be happy at the circumstances

it must be very beneficial to him..

I will write the Governor of this business

Agreeable to you the Boats have been

employed all night and this morning

in bringing from the other side the

Cundapines Garrison and those of our

Troops who have left the Ports; or

they should have been with you ere

this - We expect the Enemy in their rear

and they are even insulted by the

Villagers - I hope you have shot for the

Guns, and that you will not go till

tomorrow, in which some particular

news

news may arrive regarding the Navy I remain to
inform the Governor Yours of

Yours very Sincerely

Annes, April 2. 1783

I. Spranger

Commodore George Emptage

Sir

I trust the exigencies of the service will excuse the request I now make in that you would leave to take charge of this Hospital Mr Alvarez Surgeon. Our sicks are numerous and encreasing every day. - our Communication with the Army cut off, some probability of being attacked and not even a Surgeons Assistants from the River Canwar to this place. These reasons added to that of your being a new Voyage to Bombay will

I hope insures a Compliance with this

my earnest desire

I am,

Sir,

Your very obed^{t} Servant

J. Jouvano

Onore,
April the 12th 1783

Three Copies

Edwd Mavenscroft

Jeck Sec^{y} Com^{re}.

Copy
Letter from Commodore Comptn
to the President and Select Comm
at Bombay dated 18th June 178
with accompanying Papers on
subject of General Matthews
Conduct referred to in Minute
2d. August

No 9.

In Chairman & Dep Chairm
11 March 1

To

The Honble William Hornby Esqr

President and Governor &c Select Committee

of Bombay

Honble Sir & Gentlemen

A Duplicate of our last Address of the 6th Instant & Instructed know unto you enclosed and on the 11th we were favoured with your Commands of the 28th ultimo.—

Shortly after our Arrival were had reason to hope from the Intelligence we received from some of the Inhabitants of Mangulore, that our presence there might in some small degree forward the purpose of our Appointment by drawing together a part of the Inhabitants of that Town, provided our Troops were able to drive the Enemy's Force in the Neighbourhood of

Mangulore

Mangulor above the Ghauts, and that
our Army at Bednore continued to
repulse the Enemy - Encouraged by this
Hope we had come to determination
of proceeding with a very few
attendants from hence by Land to
Mangulore, which we have little
doubt we would have effected with
safety and Expedition, accompanied
by an Escort from the Princes of Colicote
and Cherickra; but we are concerned
to acquaint you, that the receipt of a
Letter Yesterday from Mr. Saylor of
every alarming nature, and of which
an Extract is now inclosed for your
Observation, has determined us to
postpone the Execution of our Design
until we can obtain certain
Intelligence

Intelligence from Bednure, for, if the Madras Sepoy has given a faithful account to Major Campbell of the Surrender of Bednure, &c Mangulore will consequently be soon invested and our being there of course in that case of no use, on the other hand if the Sepoy has been bribed to this very extraordinary Tale, a few Days will discover it when we can equally well effect our Journey to Mangulore as now, and therefore we trust that our Conduct in this instance will meet your Honour &c Approbation.—

The Day after we left Mangulore we fell in and Spoke the Fairford Indiaman We recommended to her Commander to proceed to Mangulore for the purpose of landing the Recruits he had on board and

about

About one hundred Casks of Salt Provisions,
which latter Article will be most
seasonable supply to the Garrison,
and it with pleasure we acquaint
your Honour, for that from every
information we have obtained of the
State of the Fortifications of that
Place, the present strength of the
Garrison, and its supplies of Stores
and provisions, that it is very equal
to resisting every attempt of the
Enemy, until reinforcements can be
thrown in, in the South of August
Shore Fort is also in a much better
State of Defence than when taken
by our Troops in the last War with
Spain and as Captain Forriano
speaks with such confidence of
its

its Strength with the present Garrison only,
We flatter ourselves that when joined by Captain
Carpenter which was a measure determined
upon by Major Campbell during our Stay
at Mangalore, that this Place also will
be able to resist the Enemy's Efforts, all
other parts of the Coast with the Country
above the Ghauts if the late Reports prove
true, will again be in the Enemy's possession,
we have however little doubt, if our Army
is in a condition to take the Field at the
Opening of the Season, that these Places
will again be easily reduced provided the
Madras Forces in any degree divert the
Attention of Tippoo Saib to the preservation
of his Mysore Dominions. That the the
English Company may Have once more
be put in possession of these extensive &
and

and Valuable Countries, yet we cannot but humbly be of Opinion, that it will require a Force of at least ten or twelve, Thousand Men to Defend and protect them.—

Hyder Saib Arrived here from Goa the 12th Instant in a Grab belonging to General Mathews.— We have Obtained from him Copies of three different Papers or Grants signed by General Mathews, and which we now transmit to your Honor &c by this Opportunity—a Copy of these Papers would have been transmitted you from Goa, but Mr. Sibbald's Stay on Shore at that Place was so short, that it did not afford time, after his Interview with Hyder

Hyaz Sail, to get the Originals from on board the Grab, then in the Road. Beaming, it would have been agreeable to your Honor &c. that Hyaz Sail should have proceeded to Bombay, Mr. Sibbald made use of every Argument possible when at Goa to induce Him thereto and which has been repeated to him since his arrival here, but tho' He declares himself not averse to going after the Rains, yet he will not hear of it at present, pleading in excuse the lateness of the Season and his numerous Family of Women and Children We have therefore applied to the Resident and Factors to Accommodate Him with a Suitable House during his Stay here - He seems to have no view, and talks much of raising a Body of 2 or 3000 Men in order

to join our Troops at the Opening of the Season, we wish therefore to know from your Honour &c how far we ought to encourage not this Design.—

We have just received an answer from Major Campbell, to a Letter addressed him on the subject of a Supply of 400 Corge of Rice for this Garrison.—Copy of both these Letters are inclosed for your Honour &c Observation.—

We now dispatch the Panther down to the Presidency, and remain very respectfully.—

Honble Sir & Gentlemen
Your Faithful and obedient Servts

James Tibbald
Samuel Stedman
" Robert Ritson

Tellicherry
the 15th May 1783.

True Copy
Edw: Ravenscroft
Sec. to the Committee

Copy
Letter from Wm Robert Taylor
the President and Select Committee
at Bombay dated at Mangulore 6
May 1783 referred to in Minutes
of 2d. August

No 10

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman
11 March 1784

(2)

To

The Honble William Hornby Esqr

President and Governor &c Select Committee

of Bombay

Honble Sir & Gentlemen

A Duplicate of our last Address of the 6th Instant & Intrigued know waits on you enclosed and on the 11th we were favoured with your Commands of the 28th ultimo.—

Shortly after our Arrival here we had reason to hope from the Intelligence we received from some of the Inhabitants of Mangulore, that our presence there might in some small degree forward the purposes of our appointment by drawing together a part of the Inhabitants of that Town, provided our Troops were able

able to drive the Enemy's Force in the
Neighbourhood of Mangulore above the
Ghauts, and that our Army at Bednure
continued to rebuke the Enemy— &
Encouraged by this hope we had come
to determination of proceeding, with
a very few attendants from hence by
Land to Mangulore, which we have
little doubt we would have effected
with safety and Expedition, accompanied
by an Escort from the Prince of
Colliot and Cherieka; but we are
concerned to acquaint you, that the
receipt of a Letter Yesterday, from
Mr. Taylor of every alarming &
nature, and of which an Extract is
now enclosed for your Observation,
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the Execution of our Design until we can obtain certain Intelligence from Bednure for, if the Madras Sepoy has given a faithful account to Major Campbell of the Surrender of Bednure, Mangulo will consequently be soon invested and our being there of course in that case no use, on the other hand if the Sepoy has Bribed to this very extraordinary Tale, a few Days will discover it, when we can equally well effect our Journey to Mangulore as now, and therefore we trust that our conduct in this instance will meet your Honour & Approbation.

The Day after we left Mangulore we fell in and Spoke the Fairford & Indiaman We recommended to her Commander to proceed to Mangulore for

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He had on board, and about one o c
hundred casks of Salt Provisions, —
which latter Article will be almost
reasonable supply to the Garrison,
and it is with pleasure we acquaint
your Honour &c. that from every
Information we have obtained of
the State of the Fortifications of that
Place, the present Strength of the
Garrison, and its Supplies of Stores
and Provisions, that it is very equal
to resisting every attempt of the
Enemy, until reinforcement can
be thrown in, in the Month of
August Onore Fort is also in a much
better State of defence than when
taken by our Troops in the last War
with

with Hyder and as Captain Torriano speaks with such confidence of its strength with his present Garrison only, We flatter Ourselves that when joined by Captain Carpenter's which was a measure determined upon by Major Campbell during our Stay at Mangulore, that this Place also will be able to resist the Enemy's Efforts, all other parts of the Coast with the Country above the Ghauts, if the late Reports prove true, will again be in the Enemy's possession, we have however little doubt if our Army is in a condition to take the Field at the opening of the season, that these Places will again be easily reduced provided the Madras Forces in any degree divert the attention of Tippoo Saib to the preservation of his Mysore

Dominions

Dominions.- But tho' the Honble
Company may thus once more be put
in possession of these extensive and
Valuable Countries, yet we cannot
but humbly be of Opinion, that it
will require a Force of at least ten
or twelve Thousand Men to Defend
and Protect them.-

Hyder Saib arrived here from
Goa the 12th Instant in a Grab belonging
to General Mathews. We have obtained
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Papers or Grants signed by General
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to your Honor &c by this Opportunity.-
a Copy of these Papers would have
been transmitted you from Goa, but
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Place

Place was so short, that it did not afford a time, after his Interview with Hyaz Saib, to get the Originals from on board the Grab, Him in the Road. Presuming it would have been Agreeable to your Honor &c. that Hyaz Saib should have proceeded up to Bombay, Mr. Sibbald made use of every Argument possible when at Goa to induce Him thereto and which has been repeated to him since his Arrival here, but tho He declares himself not averse to going after the Rains, yet he will not hear of it at present, pleading in excuse the Lateness of the Season and his numerous Family of Women and Children We have therefore applied to the Resident and Factors to Accommodate Him with a Suitable House during his Stay here – He

seems

seems to have in View, and talks much of raising a Body of 2 or 3000 men, in order to join our Troops at the opening of the season, we wish therefore to know from your Honour &c, how far We ought to encourage or not this Design —

We have just received an Answer from Major Campbell, to a Letter addressed him on the Subject of a Supply of 100 Barge of Rice for this Garrison. Copy of both these Letters are inclosed for your Honor & Ass observation —

We now dispatch the Panther Snow to the Presidency and remain very respectfully

Honble Sir & Gentlemen
your Faithful and Obe^t Serv^ts
James Sibbald
Samuel Stedman
Robert Ritson

Tellicherry
the 15th May, 1783 —

A true Copy
Edw Ravenscroft

Letter from Mr Sibbald & Traston
Tellicherry to the President & Select
Committee at Bombay dated 15th
May 1783 referred to in Minutes
of 2d August —.

No 11

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman
11 March 1784

Kyat Saheb Jemauldar

Seal of Br. Genl. Matthews

I require that you will immediately deliver up every Fort that is under your Charge to the English I have to assure you that if you conduct yourself in this business to my satisfaction that every thing and every power shall be preserved to you that you can desire and that I shall esteem you as a true Servant and Friend of the English Company

Hydur Ghur
28th Jan.y 1782.

(Richard. Matthews
Br Genl Commander in Chief

A true Copy
Edw.d Ravenscroft
Secry to Commr.

Seal of Br. Genl. Matthews

To

Hyat Saheb Bahader

Seal of
Br. Genl
Mathew

The Friendship that you have shewn
the English by joining them with the Troops and delivering
up the Forts of the Province of Biddnore and every thing that
was under your Management, deserves every acknowledgem
that the English can bestow . . .

By the first paper that I wrote to you, Yo
was promised that your influence should be continued, it is m
Wish that it may be encreased. And to convince you that
place confidence in You. The entire management of the
Country will be continued to You, and I now invest you
with full power and authority to take upon in the
name of the Company the direction of the Revenues
as full a manner as before you served the English. . .

You will deliver to me a Statement of the
Annual Receipts particularizing every District and
Purgunnah, and keep your Accounts clear and regular

praying

paying the balance of Cash into my hands whenever it may be demanded or by half Yearly Payments.—

You either will continue Anvrel Farmers or Renters as you think proper making a report thereof to me.—

The Number of Peons or Armed Men belonging to the whole Country you will inform me of, that only such a part may be continued in pay as are really necessary

All the Armed force of every kind are to be under my Orders and Control, and you will be allowed what may be requisite for the Collection of the Revenues.

Being a true friend to the Company, I have to assure you of their constant Protection and the

favor

favor of the English shall continue to You as long
as you live. - - -

Richard Mathews

Hyder Nagger

30th Jan.y 1783

B.r Gen.l Commander in Chief

A true Copy

Edw.d Ravenscroft

Sec.ry to Comm.d



By General Mathews. Commander in Chief of th
English Forces on the Malabar Coast. - - -

By the Cowl that I sent to Hajat-
Saheb from Hyder Ghaur it was particularly specifie
that if every Fort was delivered up to the English, that
was under his Charge and if he conducted himself t
my satisfaction, his power should be preserved to
him. - -

This was dated the 28th of January
1783, and this Cowl was further confirmed by a-
Writing delivered to Hyat Saheb on the 30th of
January. - - - -

These two will be the basis of every
future Transaction between Hyet Saheb and the
English, as long as his behaviour merits the confiden
and countenance of my Nation

J.

I have therefore delivered to him a third Instrument authorizing him in the name of the Honble English East India Company to take upon him the Civil Governmt of the Country in as full a manner as he enjoyed it before he resigned his Charge to the English and in this Instrument it is mentioned that all his Military Force of every kind is to be under the immediate orders of the Company, and that Hyat Saheb will be allowed a sufficient number of Peons for the Civil Department and Country business. —

It being his request that on all days of Publick Ceremony, a Salute shall be fired from Bednore and Mangulore — Orders shall be issued for that purpose. —

And that he may not be

Observed

lessened in the Publick estimation of the Natives it shall be ordered that when he approaches any Garrison the Second in Command shall meet him at the distance of one Mile to conduct him with respect to the Fort where the Commandant will receive him with honor under a Salute of eleven Guns. at his departure the same attention to be shewn him. ——

Upon application made by him to any Commandant of a Fort or Cantonment he is to be furnished with every assistance of Troops he may require. ——

No any European or any other person is to export or import Goods or Merchandize duty free. Free Durbucks are not to be granted and if the Company order that their Vessels or Merchandize should be exempted an allowance must be made for any such Exemption in the publick Accounts.

No person whatsoever to interfere with

with the Civil Government and Management of the Country.— the whole being vested in Hyat Saheb:— It is ordered that no European or Native presume to Countenance, encourage, connive at, or protect any that may have incurred the displeasure of the Manager.—

As the Country is to be defended by the Company's Forces if by a sudden invasion of an Enemy, a part may be plundered or laid waste, a proper allowance and deduction will be made for such a misfortune out of the general Receipts: the same will also be observed upon any failure of the Crop owing to the badness of the Season.—

Whenever Hyat Saheb wants a party to attend him either for honor or Security the same will be ordered to him, and he may have a party of twenty five Horse

under

under an European Officer, and one compleat Company of Sepoys under two Officers to be his constant Guard and be employed by him in any manner that is not — — detrimental to the Interests of the Company. —

In case of any accident to Hussut Saheb I promise in the name of the Company, that his family, Wife, Children &c.a shall be under the immediate protection and Care of the English Company

On consideration of a faithful discharge of his Duty and that the Revenues of the Country be forthcoming in as ample a manner as — when he managed the Kingdom for Hyder, — I do agree that he receive for the expences of his Household and in lieu of all other charges whatever for any thing appertaining thereto, the annual Sum of one — hundred and seventy thousand Pagodas, or in proportion to the Annual Rents recovered under the Sum of a medium of the Years that the Country has — hitherto

hitherto been under his Charge. and this Sum I do only fix until the pleasure of the Honble Company be known . .

Richard Mathews

B.r Gen.l Commander in Chief

Biddnore

15.th Feb.y 1783

Wm Henry Cowan

Sec.y

A true Copy

Edw.d Ravenscroft

Sec.y to Comm.e

Copy
Additional Treaty concluded with
Mhaddajee Scindia by Mr David
Anderson. —

No 18

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman
11 March 1784.

The Honorable William Hornby Esq:
& the Gentlemen of the Select Committee,
Bombay.

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

Since I was last honor'd by your commands to proceed to the Southward & to take upon me the command of your Southern Army, some very distressing events have happen'd the plans then wisely adopted have been checked, a reverse of fortune has taken place, many of our fears have been realized, and many of our hopes disappointed, our loss has been great and painful and our prospect may be thought gloomy — In this situation I feel myself impelled by every motive of duty to my Royal Master and to the Honble Company & encouraged by the confidence you have already honor'd me with to lay my sentiments of affairs before you to state my ideas of the war on this coast and to endeavor to turn our thoughts from the disagreable recollection of the past to the reasonable

hopes

hopes of the future — If my reflections and suggestions do not assist your deliberations they will at least prove to you the zeal with which I am inspired for your service

When the invasion of Hyder Ally's Dominions from this side of India was first projected the only object proposed and hoped by the Supreme Council was a diversion in favor of the Carnatic, by the assistance from Bengal & your own exertions a force was formed great enough to oblige the Enemy to withdraw his main Army from that Country, by making considerable conquests and doing him considerable mischief in his own Territories and this Force was entrusted to an Officer so high in Indian reputation, that it was thought proper to employ him in preference to his Majesty's Officers of better pretensions.

The

The grand object of the Supreme Council has been carried into great effect: Tippoo Saib has moved the greatest part of his Army from the Carnatic to effectuate the ruin of the Force under Brigadier General Mathews so far you may justly be congratulated on the success of your arms. To this grand & primary object of the invasion your wisdom & your just ambition for the prosperity and splendour of your own Presidency, added another: equally feasible, productive of the most beneficial consequences to the Honble Company and inflictive of the deepest wound to the common Enemy, this was to annex the Kingdom of Bednure to that part of the British Dominions under your Government every Officer, naval & military, every man of observation who has been in this Country knows that the preservation of all our possessions, that the existence of our Nation in India will depend on Bombay while the British Empire depends on

on its Navy: how noble, how necessary a design then was it to enable it to support itself! To rescue it from the disagreeable situation of being burthensome with all its advantages! To save it from the neglect which such a situation might possible occasion? This has long been the object, Honble Sir of your wishes & exertions: You had once effected it: miscarriages elsewhere, tore from you the design was again fulfilled at Bedmere & again lost by misfortunes which We are now to endeavour to remedy: may you yet see your views accomplished!

The tenderness due to misfortune will now hinder me from saying anything more of the causes of your late loss under M.r Mathews than may be necessary to prevent apprehensions of the like in future

Letters & animate you to new exertions — In my Letter
to you in reply to the accusation of the Brigadier General
you will find that I expressly foretold that if Tippoo
Saib came against him when his Army was ill
equipped & so much dispersed in detachments
that there was no salvation for it, that it would
be cut up in detail and that Tippoo would ravish
your late conquest from you. In a
subsequent Letter & several conversations after
you had appointed me to the command I explained
the conduct I intended to follow, which was approved
of by you: it was to detach little or none to
keep the Army together, to equip it with as
much carriage of every kind as possible to
provide a formidable train of Field Artillery
well furnished with Cattle & to be ready in this
condition to face the Enemy whence soever he
might come — To put the Army in such condition
would have required more time than Tippoo

was

was disposed to allow us, so that even if my misfortune of being wounded & taken by the Mahrattas on the 8th of April had not happened I should only have arrived in time at the Army to have been a partaker of their calamity — I will not for a moment suppose that you will not determine in spite of your late loss, to renew the War with the same spirit with which it was begun, the reasons which induced the ~~reasons which induced the~~ Supreme Council to desire an invasion from this side are as cogent as ever; it is still & must ever be the wisest policy to carry the War from your own Country into that of the Enemy, I think it demonstrable from the nature of the English Armies, the mode of subsisting them & the great power of Horse employed against them, That no invasion

of Tippoo's Dominions can be successfully made either from the Coast of Coromandel or the Kingdom of Tanjore, & that at the same time an Army equal to that which Mr. Mathews commands properly equipped & conducted is able to make all the conquests We could wish, or to oblige him to maintain only a defensive War, either of which are immense objects — If he retains his principal Force on this side of India it would be presumptious to promise the recovery of Bednore with almost any Army; but even in that case the fertile Country which extends in length along the Coast between Rajahmundroog & Mangulore & in breadth from the Sea to the Gauts might be secured: the Carnatic would be relieved by transferring the War & the Ideas of Naval Power of which Hyder was so fond & on which he bestowed so much expence would be annihilated. If his passion for the Carnatic War should continue

no

no detached force he could leave would
I should hope hinder your Army from
conquering & by right management securing
Bednure to bear losses with magnanimity
and to rise greater after defeat has always
been the Character of the English: our loss
has been great by my computation near
six hundred Europeans & about sixteen
hundred Seapoys have fallen or been taken
with Brigadier General Mathews at
Bednure: this is greatly enhanced by
the value of the Officers they would have
been a grievous loss to any Establishment
in this Country, the blow must be severely
felt & deeply lamented by those who knew
the merit they generally possessed—
Let us examine the depth of our wound—
Mangulore is excellently garrisoned
and well commanded. I have the highest
hopes

hopes from my knowledge of Major Campbell and the Troops with him, that they will preserve themselves as a foundation for our new Army: but the place has defects, and the Artillery and numbers of the Enemy are prodigious; their situation is at best critical — If the Enemy conduct their enterprizes with vigor and judgment I fear We shall lose the Troops in Onore, Carwar and Tellicherry; this however will employ much force and much time; I only mention these things to shew the necessity of procuring as great a force as possible to join what may be saved to us. To effect any great purpose I should earnestly solicit to set out in the Campaign with one thousand Europeans, not on Paper but effective Firelocks, five thousand Sepoys & a well manned Train of Artillery to consist of at least twenty Pieces — The peace with the European Nations and the reinforcements lately arrived will I dare

say

say produce an immediate compliance with a requisition for the thousand Europeans from Sir Eyre Coote; but it, I humbly suggest must be made soon repeatedly and pressingly, and enforced by a demand on the Supreme Council. The time of their Arrival here is also of infinite consequence, & their early dep[illegible] should be strongly insisted on — I expect the required number of Sepoys, Your wisdom must know the resources better than I can point out: the Peace with the Mahrattas will enable you to send a great number: every exertion should be used to recruit and discipline as many as possible immediately and I am sure the Officers will readily do their utmost in these points — I am happy to find that there will be no difficulty in furnishing a very excellent Train of Artillery, every means must be stretched to procure and carry down a sufficient number of Cattle for

for them, and to provide Lascars & Stores. In short if you determine upon this noble and necessary exertion, I will make it my business to form or see formed all the necessary preparations under your own Eyes & direction with the greatest attention to Oeconomy & Expedition.—

Let me then beseech you to take speedy & vigorous Resolutions, to lose no time in applying to the Supreme Council & the Commander in Chief of India for the necessary aid and to begin the requisite preparations here.—

May God give success to your Counsils and grant prosperity & honor to Bombay is the earnest wish of

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,
Your obedient & most faithful
humble Servant.

(Signed) Norman Macleod.
Colonel in India

Bombay
June 5th 1783.

A true Copy

Edw.d Ravenscroft
L.t & Comm.t

Copy

Letter from Colonel Macleod read the 17th June regarding measures to be taken for continuing the War in Tippoo Saib's Dominions on the Malabar Coast —

No 19.

In Chairman & Dep: Chairman
11 March 1784.

The Honble Warren Hastings Esq.
Governor General &c.a Council
at
Fort William
Gentlemen

We enclose Duplicates of our
... Letters dated the 28th and 29th Ultimo
and of Mr. Fitzherbert's Letter

We have the Pleasure to acquai
you that every Obstacle to the compleat
Execution of the Treaty seems now to be
entirely removed — The Ranger as
before advised is arrived at Bombay
with Colonel Macleod & the other Officers
who survived the Engagement and the
President soon after received a Letter
from

from the Peshwa in Answer to the
one mentioned in our Addreſs of
the 28th Ultimo. The Peshwa
having thereon pointed out the
Mode he prefers for receiving
Poſſeſſion of the Places to be
reſtored, We immediately
transmitted to Poonah agreeable
to his Desire written Orders
addreſsed to the Chiefs and
Presidents in Charge of the
several Districts to be given up
directing the immediate Delivery
of the Places according to Treaty
to such Persons as might be
sent by the Peshwa to receive them
and enforcing these Orders by others

sent directly to the several Settlements

We transmit a Copy of the Letter from the Peshwa abovementioned and of One in Reply to a second Application for the Release of the Ranger and the Captured Officers made previous to their Arrival. Also of a late Letter to the Peshwa which accompanied the Orders sent to Poonah by his Desire

The Agents deputed by Mhadajee Scindia to receive Possession of Broach having arrived at Surat We have in Obedience to your Orders dated the 10th of March and in Conformity to the Terms of your Grants given Orders for the Fort, Town and District of Broach being delivered into

into his Possession.

We have received from Mr. David Anderson a Copy of the additional Treaty concluded with Mhadajee Scindia under the 26th of April, and of his Grant for the exclusive Trade at Broach

We mentioned in our Address of the 29th Ultimo the Loss of Bednure and of Part of our Army which was under the Command of General Mathews in Person, an Account of which had been then but just received from Major Campbell at Mangalore. - The Particulars given by him are as follow.

"The

The 12th, May. The Intrepid had hardly
"Sailed when a Sepoy arrived from
"Biddenure with the distressing Accounts
"of the General after Six Days ampleyed
"in Settling Articles of Capitulation
"having marched out of the Fort the
"3 Instant with his whole Garrison
"with all the Honors of War in Expectation
"of being allowed in the same manner
"to come here, but as naturally might
"be expected from an Enemy by whom
"Faith is so seldom kept the brave
"but unfortunate Garrison was no
"sooner got out of the Gates than
"they were surrounded by both
Horse

Horse and Foot and forced to lay
"down their Arms, and are now
"detained Prisoners — The
"Melancholly Account is again
"confirmed by another Person a
"Sepoy who was also in Bedenure
"Fort when it was given up — He
"corroborates every Part respecting
"it — Both Sepoys agree
"there was a considerable Quantity
"of Water and Provisions in the
"Fort.

Under the 19th of May
Major Campbell writes "I have
"nothing further to add to my
"last

"last Dispatches bear a painful Confirmati
"of the Surrender of Beddenure the cause
"unknown, but the Consequence is, tha
"Tippoo Saib is now encamped with
"his whole Army in our Front -- his
"Rear is just arrived so that Jeppeer
"an Attack tomorrow Morning - A
"Madrass Soldier has come in to us
"and says the Number of French Tippo
"has with him does not exceed Three
"Hundred the Rest of his Army not
"less than One Hundred Thousand
"Fighting Men - The Breach is
"now above half Repaired, but still
"exposes the Fort much, the Defences
are)

are not yet compleated.

There are Accounts from Goa nearly corresponding with Major Campbells only making the Time of surrender a few days earlier. —

The Force General Matthews had with him at Bednure and the Posts above the Gauts consisted of a Detachment of the 98th, and the 100th and 102d Regiments of His Majestys Troops, the greatest part of the Bombay Infantry originally 300 Rank and file, the 2d Grenadier Battalion

Battalion of Sepoys and 3, 5, 11, & 13,
Battalions except some Detachments
which were at Onore and other Forts
and a Number of the Bombay Europeans
which had been mounted as Cavalry
by General Matthews and escaped
from Bindapore to Onore – According
to Col.: Macleods Computation for
we have no Returns to guide Us our
Loss in his unhappy Affair Amounts
to about Six Hundred Europeans
and Sixteen Hundred Sepoys – The
General mentioned in one of his
latest Letters that he possibly
might be able to collect about
Four

four hundreds Europeans and
Twelve Hundreds Sepoys with
Five Pieces of Cannon to meet
the Enemy

There is still a very
Respectable Force Remaining at
Carwar, Onore and Mangulore
We are apprehensive for the
Safety of Onore in case it
should be vigorously attacked,
but trust the Troops at Carwar
and Mangulore will be sufficient
At Carwar & the Posts dependant
there is One Battalion of Sepoys
and at Mangulore the 42 Regiment
same

some small Detachments from the other Regiments, and some Companys Troop amounting altogether to about Four Hundred Men besides Artillery, and Four Battalions of Sepoys and Detachme of other Battalions giving on a Retur dated the 8th of May near Three Thousa Men.

This Force will prove a good Foundation for a New Army and we trust notwithstanding our late Loss We shall be able with proper Assistance of Money and a Body of European Infantry to Renew and continue a power Division on this Coast against the Dominion

Dominions of Tippoo Saib - The
Peace in Europe and with the
Marattas will now enable this
Presidency without Danger to
compleat a Respectable Detachment
of Artillery, and to furnish a
strong Body of Sepoys consisting
of at least three Battalions. For
your better Information on this
Point We transmit a Return of
our remaining Force exclusive
of the Troops to the Southward.

If the War with Tippoo
Saib continues We can have

Colonel Macleod has

given his Opinion that to effect

any great Purpose he should set

out on the Campaign with at

least One Thousand effective

Europeans, Five Thousand Sepoys

and a well manned Train of

Artillery to consist of at least

Twenty Pieces. The Dispersion

of the Army in Detachments

appears to have been the Cause of

our late Loss. To avoid the like

Error and Misfortune We propose

acting upon the same Principle

which was adopted when Colonel Macleod

was

was last appointed to the Command, namely
to Keep the Army together well equipped
and furnished and in fit Condition to
Face the Enemy. With such a Force We
can either proceed in recovering the
Country We have lost, or oblige Tippoo
Saib to maintain a Defensive War either
of which are great Objects. — If he retains
his principal Force on this Side of India
it would be presumption to promise the
Recovery of Bednure with almost
any Army, but still the great Object to
the Company would be answered of
transferring the War from the Carnatic
or if he should still continue the War

in the Carnatic, no detached Force
he could leave on this Side would
We hope be able to prevent our
Army from Re-conquering and
by right Management securing
Bednure

These are our present
Ideas on the Subject in which
We are confirmed by Col, Macleods
Opinion. — But as before mentioned
We shall want a Body of Europeans
to enable our Army to Act with
any Effect — The Select Committee
at Madrass so long ago as the
12th of March intimated an
Intention of sending Us 2
Reinforcements

Reinforcement and we conclude the
Arrival of the Fleet under Convoy of
the Bristol and the Succession of his
French Allies from Tippoo in ~~con~~
consequence of the Peace will amply
encrease their Means of assisting us
We therefore now Write to them in the
most pressing Terms to send Round
as early as possible a Thousand or ×
Twelve Hundred Europeans, & We ×
likewise Write to the Admiral ×
entreating his assistance in transporting
them to this Side of India and We
most earnestly Request You Gentlemen
will enforce our Requisition with

your Influence and authority

We should have Wrote to General Coote on this Subject but have just received Information of his Death.

We must depend entirely upon you for the necessary Assistance of Money -- We are in daily Expectation and Hope that the Marattas will receive Possession of the several Districts to be given up, as in the present Circumstances they are of no Advantage and we shall not then have Resources even for our ordinary

ordinary Expences — This is a Subject on which you are so well informed that any further Explanation is unnecessary and We trust that the Vigorous Exertions and great Effect produced by your last Supply, will induce you to make No early and large Remittances for a second Attempt, which We hope under better Conduct will not be exposed to such Hazard of a second Misfortune, but contribute effectually to assist the general Efforts in Reducing and Restraining a Power so dangerous to the National Existence in India for which the present Situation

d

of Public Affairs presents so favorable an Opportunity. — We particularly Request that you will if possible send us an early and large Remittance in Specie as it will take a considerable time to Realize Remittances by Bill and thereby occasion Delay in our Preparations and Equipments and We further take the liberty to Request that you will give us early Notice of your Intention on this Head and to what Extent We may expect Supplies. — In the mean time We shall hope that as

Tho

the Weight of the Demands upon
You from this Side of India will soon
be lessened by the Return of the
Bengal Detachment you will be able
to afford us Assistance equal to the
Extent and Importance of the Service for
which it is Required

From our Experience of
Col.[o] Macleods Ability and Zeal for
the Service, the Proofs he has given
of his Capacity as an Officer and the
Knowledge he possesses of the Nature
and Objects of the proposed Service, We
conceive him best qualified, and he is
the Officer We should on every
Consideration most prefer for the
Chief

Chief Command if the Army
to be employed on this Coast.
His Regiment being the only
one that escaped the Disaster
at Bedmure he will join the
Army after the Rains and
according to our former Appointment
assume the Chief command to
which his Rank at present
gives him exclusive Pretensions
and as our Reasons for wishing
to continue him in the
Command are so Substantial
and well founded and a Supercession
would be highly injurious to him
after his Services and Sufferings

an

on this Coast. We shall in our Requisition to the Select Committee at Madrass particularly desire that they do not send a round a Kings Officer of Superior Rank to Colonel Macleod with the Required Reinforcement and We most earnestly request your Interposition and Orders to the same Purpose

In the present Circumstances of the Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces under this Presidency We have thought it a proper Distinction to Colonel Macleod in the important Command he is invested with and due to his Services to give him the Brevet

Brevet Rank of Brigadier
General which the President
and Council have at our Request
conferred upon him. —

Exclusive of the Papers &
mentioned in the Course of this
Address we now transmit the
following Viz.t
Continuation of the Correspondence
with General Matthews since
the Period of the Dispatch under
18th March by the Superb.
Second Copy of the Proceedings
of the Select Committee on &
General Matthews's Conduct
under the 24th of March. First

Copy

Copy sent over land the 9th April

Copies of Papers delivered in by Colonel Macleod regarding General Matthews's Conduct and Proceedings at Bednure with the Instructions to Colonel Macleod and to the Chief and Council appointed for Bednure subjoined

Copies of three bonds granted by General Matthews to Hyat Saib late Governor at Bednure

The Papers last mentioned were obtained by Mr. Sibbald from Hyat Saib and were never communicated to us by General Matthews — Of the last which is the most ample and extensive

We

We had not even the most distant
Intimation

It is highly proper you
should be acquainted that General
Matthews was possessed of the
Bengal Cypher N°10 which it
is probable has fallen into the
Enemys Hands

We are with Respect
Gentlemen
Your most Obedient
humble Servants

(Signed)
William Hornby
&c, Committee

The

X/Bombay Castle
19th June 1783.

The Right Honble George
Lord Macartney K. B.
President &c.a Select Committee
at
Fort St. George

My Lord & Gentlemen

We enclose Duplicates
of our last Letters dated the 28th & 29th Ultimo
and of Mr. Fitzherberts Letter.

We have the pleasure to
acquaint you that every Obstacle to
the compleat Execution of the Treaty
with the Marattas seems to be entirely
removed and nothing now remains
but to put them in Possession of
the

the Cessions according to Treaty for which the Orders have been issued.

We now send to the Governor General and Council the most perfect Information in our Power regarding our late Loss at Bednure and the Means we possess for making further Efforts against the common Enemy We can have no Doubts of their Concurrence and Support in the most Vigorous Measures and as it is likewise proper your Lordship &c, should have explicit Information on this Subject We enclose Extract from

from our Letter of this Date to the Governor General and Council

We deem it unnecessary to repeat what is written respecting the Reinforcement therein mentioned to be required from you - We trust neith Zeal or Ability will be wanting to Assist us to the full Extent of our Wants and the Superior Advantage of employing a Respectable Force on the Side of India must be evident from the Recent Effect of the late Attempt under General Matthews We hope you will not send less than One Thousand, or Twelve hundred effective Men which from your late Supply by the Bristols Fleet and the Succession of the

the French from Tippoo Saib
in Consequence of the Peace, We
imagine you will very well
be able to Spare.

We now address the
Admiral requesting his y
Assistance if necessary in y
transporting the Reinforcement
to the Malabar Coast.

From our Experience
of Colonel Macleods Ability
and Zeal for the Service the
Proofs he has given of his y
Capacity as an Officer and the
Knowledge he possesses of the
Nature and Object of the proposed
Service

Service We conceive him best qualified
and he is the Officer We should ask on
every consideration most proper for
the Chief Command of the Army to be
employed on this Coast. His Regiment
being the only one that escaped the
Disaster at Bedmore he will join the
Army after the Rains and according to
our former Appointment Assume the
Chief Command to which his Rank
at present gives him exclusive Pretensions,
and as We are anxious to preserve in the
command an Officer in whom we place
such just Confidence, and a Supersession
would be injurious to him after his
Services and Sufferings We request in
the most earnest manner that you

will

will not send round a Kings
Officer of Superior Rank to
Colonel Braddock with the
Required Reinforcement — We
have also Written on this Subject
to the Governor General and Council
and We put this to your Lordship
&c as a Point in which for
the Substantial Reasons above
Stated We have a Right as the
executive and Responsible Power
to expect our Choice and Judgment
to be adopted

In the present Circumstances
of the Commander in Chief of
the Companys Forces under

this

this Presidency We have thought
it a proper Distinction to Colonel
Macleod in the important Comman
he is invested with to give him the
same Rank of Brigadier General
by Brevit which the President and
Council have at our Request & &
conferred upon him

It is highly proper to
acquaint you that General Matthews
was professed of the Bengal Gyphe
N°10 which it is probable has
fallen into the Enemys Hands

We have the Honor to be
My Lord and Gentlemen
Your most obedient humble Servants
(Signed) William Hornby
& a Committee

Bombay Castle
19th June 1783.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hughes K.B.
Commander in Chief of the Fleet
in India &c. &c. &c.

Sir

(1) We have the Honor to enclose
Duplicate of our last Letter dated
the 28th Ultimo

(2) We now send round to the
Select Committee at Madrass the
most particular Information in
our Power regarding our late
Loss at Bednure and the Means
We propose for making further
Efforts against the common
Enemy, and as We doubt not
vigorous Measures will be
adopted and that it will be

inclosed

judged expedient to renew and continue a powerful Diversion on this Coast, We have made a pressing Requisition for a Reinforcement of 1000 or 1200 Europeans to enable our Army to Act with proper Effect, and we trust our Application will be complied with.

Induced by our Experience of your Zeal for the Honble Companys Interest and particular Goods sent to this Settlement We address you to request that you will if necessary afford your Assistance in transporting this Reinforcement to the Malabar Coast.

We doubte not of full Communicatio

of the above Circumstances will be made by the Gentlemen of the Madrafs Government

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that every Obstacle to the compleat Execution of the Treaty with the Marattas seems now to be entirely removed and nothing now remains but to put them in Poſſeſſion of the several Ceſſions according to Treaty for which the Orders have been ſigned.

We have the Honor to be with great Regard Sir.

Your most Obed.t Hble Servts

Signed William Hornby

&c.a Committee

Bombay Castle
19th June 1783.

True Copies
Edw.d Ravenscroft
Sec.y S. Committee

Letters from the President & Sele
Committee at Bombay to the Gov.
& Council in Bengal, the Presidt
Select Committee at Fort St. Georg
Admiral Sir Edward Hughes
regarding Measures to be take
continuing the War in Tippoo
Saib's Dominions on the
Malabar Coast

No 20

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman
11 March 1784.

Copy of a Letter from General Macleod to the Select Committee and their Reply

Honble Sir and Gentlemen

Distinguished as I have been by your favor, I cannot help feeling the greatest anxiety for the Success of the next Campaign: the means to ensure it, I have up all my thoughts; and I hope you will excuse me for reminding you that this is the Season for Preparation. The forcible and wise Representations which you have already made to the Supreme Council, and to the Presidency of Madras leave no doubt in my mind of obtaining a proper body of Europeans to join to them a sufficient corps of Sepoys, and to have every thing in readiness to enable them to act with efficacy immediately on their

Junction

junction, will entirely depend upon your exertions now, in this season of repose. Permit me to suggest some things which appear to me in the strongest light of necessity and propriety, and which I most earnestly wish may be seen by you in the same manner.

It is your wish, I know, to give me a well furnished train of Artillery, as it is impossible to depend on getting a single bullock below, in a Country so lately visited by Tippoo's desolating Army. They must be bought here; We shall want for this Service above 500 draft and 60 Pack Bullocks; drivers too must be carried from hence, as our uniform experience has shewn the danger of

of employing Malabars. As I hope never to move with less than 5000 Sepoys, so it would be to no purpose to move at all if I have not carriage for 15 days provision for the Army; this will enable me to act with freedom, and to follow a blow; I have calculated this carriage with Mess.rs Ravenscroft and Taylor, and I find the former will need for the Sepoys and Companys Europeans 1240 Bullocks and 1000 Coolies. Mr Taylor for the Kings Troops 400 Bullocks, and 300 Coolies. — The Hospital will need about 400 Coolies and about 100 Doolies must be made and sent down. — When Major Campbell wrote in may last he had six Months Rice for his Garrison; the desolation of the Country will make it impossible to trust to it for Provisions in the beginning.

beginning the Commissaries must
therefore ensure three Months Stock for
the Army elsewhere: to do all these
things, to provide Bullocks and their
apparatus, to pay the advance of
wages to the Coolies, to purchase Rice,
Ghee, Dall, Biscuit, Beef, Arrack, &
all species of Provisions, by rough
estimate, I find that Mr Ravenscroft
will require credit for 2½ Lacks, and
Mr Taylor for 1 Lack of Rupees. I
must press the necessity of furnishing
these Gentlemen with this Credit
immediately, by doing so, they will
be enabled to purchase every thing
better & cheaper, than if they are
obliged to do it on the spur of an
occasion; but above all; I shall then
be sure of having every thing ready
to seize the first moment of Action of

I therefore propose, and hope it will meet with Your approbation, that you should give immediately to Messrs Ravenscroft and Taylor, bills on the Governor General and Supreme Council for the above Sums, on account, to purchase Cattle, Provisions &c.a for the Southern Army; or some other sufficient security on which to raise Money. So enabled they can have no excuse for not having every thing ready when called for, and it will be my business to point out to them the time and Proportions. It will be absolutely necessary to succour Mangalore by the very first possible opportunity. Their most immediate want I apprehend will be ammunition. I find by Captain Christie of the Engineers that Major Campbell had

Eight

Eight 18 pounders, and some 12ˢ English,
and that the other Guns on the Works
were mostly French 12ˢ & 9ˢ. The first
Ship that goes down should carry
as much Powder in Barrels as
possible; with Cartridge paper, former
wadding, and other necessaries to make
them up; also plenty of English
18 and 12ll. ball. I am informed that
there is here, a quantity of French
balls; they differ a good deal in size
and weight from ours of the same
denomination, and it cannot be
certain that they will fit the
Guns at Mangalore; however as
they will serve for Ballast to the
Ship, it might be worth while to
send down some by way of experiment.
some Arrack and Salt beef for the
Europeans will also be necessary. The

The next Object I have to mention is of very great importance indeed; the formation of a sufficient Corps of Sepoys your Resources are however plentiful, and by an exertion now they may be encreased I beg leave to propose that the three Battalions which you have destined to goe down with me, may be immediately fixed on, and completed to their full establishment from those which are to remain and which can easily recruit themselves at leisure:

Every Officer knows the particular Order and Gallantry, which always distinguish flank Corps. This makes me hope that over and above the three Battalions, you will give me the Grenadier Companies of all those which are not to serve on the Coast.

A.

The Battalions which are now below, must by this time be very efficient and it would be an object of the highest importance to Recruit them I have spoken with an Officer here, who will undertake to raise Six Hundred Men in three Months, if he is furnished with the Black Officers necessary, from the different Battalions and if the terms are allowed by you he proposes five Pt. Country, and 1 Rupee to the bringer of each Recruit. This is so small a Sum and the object of such consequence that I hope you will not hesitate a moment in buying it. The Gentlemen is Mr Little. Adjutant to Captain Dow.

I understand

I understand that Colonel Sharpe has received orders to discharge all the Seapoys enlisted on this side of Indus into the Bengal Corps: this might furnish a supply There are also two Regular Battalions at Surat, nothing would be easier than to raise Three or Battalions of Locals which would enable you to spare one of the Regular Battalions, and the Grenadiers of the other.

I most earnestly beseech you to take all these things into consideration to take the steps of immediate preparation without hesitation, and to have it fully in your Resolution to make your Army in the Field as full, and as well equipped as possible

I have the honor to be
with the highest Respect
Honble Sir & Gentlemen
Your most Obt & most Hble Servant
Norman Macleod
Brig^r General

Bombay
6th July 1783

Sir

We have considered Your Letter urging the Necessity of Immediate Preparations for the expected Service.

In our Letter of the 20th June We had the Honor to acquaint you that we had stated the Situation of Affairs on this Coast to Governor General and Council and the Select Committee at Madras and made the most pressing Requisitions for supplies Money and a strong Reinforcement of Europeans to enable Us to renew and continue a powerful diversion against the Dominions of Tippoo Saib upon the Coast Malabar.

We must be well satisfied that neither the Resources or Forces of this

this Presidency are equal to such an
Enterprize and at this time in particular
our Finances are not in a State that will
permit of our entering into the large expen
that will be incurred by making the
Preparations you recommend. It will be
too mortifying to enter into particulars but
you will give full Credit to our Assurance
that it is absolutely impossible for us to
engage immediately in any Measure of
Expence beyond the ordinary and
indispensible Occasions of this Governmen

The Funds to support this
Expedition must come from Bengal, it is
therefore highly proper we should wait
for information, how far the Governor
General and Council may approve or be
able to support a Continuation of the War
on this Coast, nor can we consent to engag

the

the Orders of this Government, for any
Sum the Commissaries might be
able to raise upon such Security
before we are at some certainty
regarding this Point, or without
supplies from Bengal the Expedition
cannot be prosecuted.

Not only a Failure in
these supplies but the Fall of Mangalore
and the Forts upon the Sea Coast, or
a Disappointment in the Required
Reinforcement from Madras might
disable us from Prosecuting the Expedition
We are at present in a State of Inaccessibility
on all these Points, Who if the Governor
General and Council shall determine
to support us in the proposed Measures
We have reason to expect the Presidency
of Madras will readily contribute the
Assistance

Assistance required from thence.

In our Letter above mentioned to the Governor General and Council, We made it our particular Request that they would place us at a Certainty as early as possible, with respect to the Supplies of Money they might be able to furnish us with. To this Letter We may reasonably expect an Answer in the Course of this Month or early in the Month of September The Season will not permit of the Army taking the Field and entering upon Offensive Operations but about the Middle of November. In this Interval there will remain sufficient time for Preparations, or if more time should be required the Delay is unavoidable and we shall then take Our measures with confidence & Vigour and all the Expedition you can wish.

Upon

upon certain assurance of the Resources and support We have to depend upon and a full knowledge of the Situation of Affairs upon the Coast

In the mean time the utmost we can do will be to support Mangulore, and the Forts upon the Sea Coast for this Purpose the Mercury, Drake and Intrepid are now under dispatch, loaded with supplies of Stores, Ammunition and Provisions and by those Vessels a Detachment of Artillery will be sent to Reinforce the the Garrison of Mangulore!

We have also Objections to the Mode you have proposed of supplying the Commissaries for their Returns We have no Authority to

Paying

passing Bills on the Governor General and Council and our giving Drafts for such large sums might not only be disapproved but counteract and defeat Measures — pursuing by them to make Remittances to us.

We shall as before signified to you, furnish three Battalions of Sepoys for the intended Service; and these Battalions shall be compleat. This is the utmost — Force in Sepoys We can furnish and added to the Troops at Mangalore, Onore and Carwar will more than complete the Number of 5000 Sepoys.

Agreeable to our Recommendation the particular Battalions for this Service are now appointed and join in orders and consist of the 6th 13th and 11th Battalions. The Commandants will have particular Direction

to use every means in their Power
to Render them complete and fit for
Service; but they will not be put
upon Battalion further Orders.

We do not expect any timely
or effectual Assistance from the
Expedients You have proposed for
raising Recruits, nor are we in a
Condition to Answer the Expence,
and are therefore under a necessity
of withholding our Concurrence.

The moment the means are
put into Our Power We shall
unite with You most Zealously in
every necessary and practicable measure
furnishing & equipping the Army in
the most complete & Expeditious manner.

We have the honor to be
Sirs
Your most Obt. hble Servants
William Hornby
&c.a Committee

Bombay Castle
3d August 1783

Three Copies
Edwd Ravenscroft Sect. Committee

Letter from General Macleod to
President and Select Committee at
Bombay dated 15th July 1783 urging
the necessity of speedy Preparations
with the Letter from them in reply

No 21

In Chairman & Dep: Chairman
11 March 1784.

The Honble Warren Hastings Esqr
Governor General &c. Council
at
Fort William

Gentlemen

Our last Letter dated the 9th Ult. ultimo have already been forwarded by several Sea Conveyances.

We have not since received any Intelligence respecting the State of Affairs at Manguloor.

General Macleod has strongly urged to us to proceed with Vigor in making the necessary Preparations for equipping the Army and called upon us to furnish the Commissaries with the means for that Purpose. We now forward a Copy of his Letter on the Subject under

of our Answer in which we have fully explained our Difficulties and the Impossibility of engaging in Measures of such large Expence until we receive an Answer from your Honble Board to our Letter of the 19th June on the Subject of Money. We hope in Consequence of the earnest Request therein made that you have taken the earliest Opportunity of advising us of the Extent of the Supplies you may be able or intend to furnish us with, & when we are at some Certainty on this Point We shall do every thing in our Power for expediting the Preparations and equipping the Army as compleatly and early as possible.

I am

In the mean time the utmost we can do will be to support Mangulore and the Forts upon the Sea Coast until your Answer and supplies arrive and on the 7th Instant We dispatched three Vessels laden with supplies of Stores and Ammunition which We apprehend will be their last Resort - We have also sent a Reinforcement of Artillery Men but you must be sensible that our Resources unequal even to our ordinary Expences will not be able long to support the Troops at Mangulore &c. without Assistance from you

Having made known our Situation and Intentions to General Macleod he now proceeds to Mangulore to take upon him the Command of the Troops upon the Coast, with Instructions

to

to inform himself upon the spot and to give his sentiments upon knowledge of the actual situation of affairs with respect to the most eligible Plan of Operations to be adopted in case we should receive your Approbation and Support in continuing the War upon this Coast. — We cannot close this Subject without repeating our anxious and very earnest Wishes that General Macleod may not be superceded in the Chief Command by any Officer of Superior Rank being sent round with the required Reinforcement. We urged this point very strongly in our Letter of the 13th of June and we hope in Justice to this deserving and unfortunate

Officer

Officer that no Appointment which may
have taken place before you knew of
his Release from Ghenial will be
continued in Force to his Disadvantage
We assure you We shall feel more than
common Anxiety until We are certified
of your Intentions respecting General
Macleod. — We consider the success of the
Expedition and perhaps the Issue of
the War as materially depending upon
his Continuance in the Chief Command
on this Coast. — He has Talents, Temper
Experience and local knowledge which
peculiarly qualify him for this
Command and he has rendered Services
to the Company by the Signal Defeat of
Appoo Sahib at Panany and the Expedition
and Alacrity with which he brought
up the Troops under his Command to
join

join General Matthews in the
Enterprize against Bednore which
in our Opinion justly entitled him
to the Distinction We conferred
upon him and to the further
Mark of Favor We solicited for
him from the Chief Administration
in India not to supercede him in
a Command of which he is in the
Actual Possession. This is a Case
in which there is an Option and
We trust that our Recommendation
and the powerful Reasons We have
urged will be admitted to give
him a Preference in a Matter
of such great Concern where there
are many Superior Considerations
to be attended to than Rules of
Seniority.

We have not received any Answer
to the Resident's Letter to the Peshwa
forwarded with our Dispatch of the
9th Ultimo but have advice of the
Restitutions of our late Requisitions
in Guzerat having been compleatly
made according to Treaty both to the
Poonah Circar and to Futty Sing
Booach and his Territory have been
duly put into Possession of. Mhadajee
Scindia and it only now remains to
restore Bassein which has not yet
been demanded owing as we understand
to some Difficulties in the Choice of a
Subedar.

The Chief of Surat has advices
that Ragoba has just Arrived
under Protection of the Poonah Ministry
in Preference to residing with Mhadajee
Scindia

Scindia's – He has quitted the Company's
Districts and Proceeded to Manoch
where he was received by Holkar
and Hurry Punt and it was said
the Minister intended shortly to
pay them a Visit

We are with respect
Gentlemen
Your most Obedient Humble Servants
(signed) William Hornby
Jno Lumsden
Edwd Ravenscroft
Sec. Sel. Committee

Bombay Castle
30th August 1783

A true Copy
Edwd Ravenscroft
Sec. Sel. Committee

Copy
Letter from the President & Sele
Committee at Bombay to the Gover
General and Council in Bengal a
6th August 1783. —

No 22

In Chairman & Dep: Chairm
11 March 1/6

The Honble William Hornby Esqr.
and the Select Committee

Bombay

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

I wrote to you under great affliction both of a publick & private nature. I arrived off Mangulor yesterday at noon, when Captain Tenny of the Intrepid came immediately on board of us with the Articles of a Cessation of Arms concluded between Major Campbell and the Nabob Tippoo ~~Saib~~, a Copy of which I enclose No 1. I found that Tippoo was in possession of the Entrances into the River and there was no possibility of landing, or holding any communication with the Shore, without his permission even if it had been prudent, or of any use to attempt it. I therefore made signals to the shore for a Boat and shewed by a Burgee Pendant, that I was on Board. — About ten O'Clock at night, a Tony came off belonging to the Nabob, but having on board a

a Serjeant of the 42d Regiment Captain
Tuyls had before sent me the two Letters
from Major Campbell of which Nos 2 & 3
are Copies: the Serjeant brought another
Letter from Major Campbell, copied No 4
the Tony returned at day break this morn
and I sent the Original of No 5 by the Serjeant
I learnt from him besides what the Letters
contain, that the Seige has been very
vigorous & bloody on both sides — One entire
side of the Fort is laid open by the Enemies
Guns & their Trenches are so near advanced
to the Walls that the Serjeant says he could
throw a Stone into their nearest Battery
Tippoo stormed three times & was repulsed
with prodigious Slaughter — We have lost
many Men & too, too many good Officers —
Captains Dalzell & Campbell of the Kings
Troops & Captain Bowles of the Company's
Troops

are

are killed. - Four Lieutenants of the 42d are killed among whom I have the heavy grief to lose Mr. Machenzie my young Bro.r in Law; a very fine promising youth whom I dearly loved both in life now this Sisters account - Five or six Subalterns of the Company's are also killed and Mr. Dennis a Civilian, the wounded are numerous

By the Preamble of the Treaty of Cessation it appears that Messrs. Sadlier & Stanton are making the peace by the authority of the Government of Madras & it would seem that some Orders have been sent to Major Campbell to enter into the Cessation: see No. 2, I have acquainted him, No. 5, that he can be under no orders but so much of the War has depended on your Residency yours: So much is its interest concerned in the Peace, so much have you to give up, that a peace, cannot be properly made without your participation - nor indeed do I see how the Acts of Madras can properly bind You - For the

sake

sake therefore of propriety and for your own dignity; for the sake of your Interest in Territory, and of the many captive Officers & Soldiers belonging to you whose fate, and the manner of whose fate will be settled at the peace I submit to you whether it is not right & necessary immediately to dispatch somebody to the other Coast to act for you in negotiation The Nabob is now at Mangulore with his main Army, but I have not yet learned whether Mrs. Stanton & Soldier are now with him, I have desired Major Campbell to ask leave for me to land and if it is granted my information may be fuller but I shall not be able to do much good. I think this news so important that I have dispatched the Intrepid with it I mean to proceed to Tellicherry with the Morning Star, & Drake, to land there the

the Stores from the Drake, I shall then return to Bombay, leaving the Drake on the Coast till further Orders. By the 4th Article of the Cessation I think Tippoo wishes to keep the other Coast in ignorance of what has happened here, I am therefore sending a Copy of the Treaty and all other informa to Lord Macartney, via Anjengo — Since I wrote the above, Capt Burney in the Bristol & the Isis cast Anchor near us, & Captain Burney has since honord me with a Visit. — He has brought the Hanoverian Major & 300 Men for the relief of Mangulore, with Powder, Beef &c. — We may perhaps land some of the provisions, but the Men are forbidden by the articles of Cessation — Captain Burney means to go to Tellicherry with with the Troops as they will be more in readiness there either to act against the Enemy or to return to Coromandel than if they went to

Bombay

Bombay — I have the honor to be

Honble Sir, & Gentlemen

Your most obedient humble Servant

(Signed)

Norman Macleod

Brig^r General.

Morning Star off

Mangulore August 18th 1783.

Off Mangulore August 19th 1783.

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

I yesterday dispatched the Intrepid with a Packet for you, but she returned & cast anchor near us in the Evening. About five last night Lieut^t Colonel Campbell came on board with some other Officers & the + enclos'd Returns. I find by him that it is the North Side of the upper Fort which is laid open and that the ditch on that side is, tho' + extremely deep filled one third up by the Enemy — They have brought their approaches to

the

the Counterscarp of the ditch also on the East side in short their View and ours may shake hands: — Colonel Campbell is of Opinion that if the Cessation had not taken place he could not have held out above a month longer & that probably he would have been obliged to surrender sooner, as the Sepoys were much disheartened & deserted fast. — The first Battalion of Grenadiers under Captain Dunn have acquired great honor — Col.ˣ Campbell has full confidence in Tippoo's pacific dispositions, but is nevertheless on his guard — Capt.ⁿ Burney brought large Dispatches from Madras to him containing a Letter from the Governor & Select Committee there to Tippoo inviting him to accede to the peace according to the Articles between France & England & proposing a Cessation of Arms in all parts of India — Also a circular Letter from the Governor & Select Committee of Madras to all the Kings and Companys Commanding Officers acting again

Tippo

Tippoo requiring them to agree to such Cessation
if the Nabob agreed — These Colonel Campbell
had received before I were the Orders he mentioned
before He left me this morning & sent with
him a Letter to the Nabob, a Copy of which I enclose
If I am allowed to land & find that I can be of
the least use to your Affairs I will remain
otherwise you will soon see me in Bombay
I have now no wish or ambition left but to
shew my gratitude to you Honble Sir &
Gentlemen by the most anxious attention
to the interest & Dignity of your Government
The Hanoverian Major & Troops will be landed
at Tellicherry, they have been paid up to
some day in this month, but have no
means of subsistence afterwards: I shall
do the best I can with them till I receive your
Orders — There is but half a Lack of Rupees
remaining in Mangulore — Whether from art or
truth I know not, but Tippoo pretends to be much
dissatisfied with the French, & be eager for a cordial friendship with
the

the English and to be determined hostilely against the Marattas. This has been strongly the Tenor of his conversation with Colonel Campbell; but he must be careful:—

Sir Edward Hughes had another indecisive Engagement with Suffrein 20 June. Cuddalore was attacked and not carried after much bloodshed. There is a general Cessation of Hostilities every where with all our Enemies. Gen! Stuart is suspended by the Governor of Madras but still insists that he is the senior King's Officer and that they cannot suspend him from that, of course he endeavors to retain the Command of the whole. General Bruce has been desired to assume the

Command

Command. Sir John Burgoyne is at Madrass and no word of his sailing. Captain Burney sailed forty days ago.

In consequence of Colonel Campbell's seeing Vizapoo yesterday morning a Boat is just come off to fetch me on shore. I send this on board the ship Intrepid that she may proceed as soon as possible. Lieutenant M.c Donald of the 12.th Regiment goes to Bombay with her for the Recovery of his Health. I will acquaint You as quickly as possible with the conversation I have with Vizapoo and my Opinion of affairs on inspection.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect and Gratitude.

Honble. Sir & Gentlemen

Your most Obedient humble Servant

Signed Norman Macleod

Articles for a Cessation of Hostilities between the Nabob Tippoo Saib and Colonel Campbell

In consequence of the 16th Article of the Treaty of Peace made and concluded the 20th Jan.y 1783 betwixt the Kings of England & France and their Subjects. The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur Ally of His Majesty the King of France in order to come to a solid Peace with the English Nation in India is willing to accede to the invitation of the Marquis de Bussy Lieutenant General of the Land and Sea Forces and of all the French Possessions on this side of the Cape of Good Hope as well as of that of Messrs. Sadlier & Staunton deputed to that General by the Honble the Select Committee of Madrass and has agreed with Major Campbell Commander in Chief in the Mangalore, and of the English Forces on the Malabar Coast to enter upon a Cessation of

Arms

Arms upon all the aforesaid Coast on the

following Condition.

Art. 1.st Respecting the Disposition of the Troops

Major Campbell shall remain

Master and in Possession of the Fort of

Mangalore and of that ground only which

he at present occupies without the Place.

The Nabob on the other hand is to remain in

Possession of the Trenches and Batteries made

before that Fort and in which he will leave

to guard them the same Number of Sepoys

there was during the Siege. He will

also remain in Possession of the Battery on

the Island which he made himself Master

of and where he will leave its present Garrison

which makes with the Guard of his Trenches

three Thousand Men. As to his Army he

designs instead of leaving it here to

go with it to the other side of the Ganges as soon as he can; but Major Campbell cannot insist upon this making this an Article according to the established Rules of a Cessation of Arms. — He only demands likewise that the same Rules should be observed with respect to Reinforcements which may have been dispatched to Major Campbell (which will be mentioned afterwards in the Articles) that boats of them. The Nabob will send into the Fort to the Number of One Hundred of his Armed Sepoys, and he may Post them in the Places he may think most requisite to observe that nothing is done contrary to the Articles of the Cessation, and may likewise make them be relieved every three days. Major Campbell on his part may post into the Trenches & Batteries of the Nabob raised before this Place an equal or inferior Number of his Armed Sepoys to that which the Prince will post into the Fort and he may likewise

likewise post them to the same purpose and at the Hour's most proper and also relieve them every three days. The Officers of the Garrison may walk without the Fort and visit the French Officers in the Nabob's Camp — As to the Soldiers of the Garrison they may also walk without the Place but very few at once, and no farther than two Leagues and that along the Sea side. —

Art. 2d. Respecting the Works

Major Campbell cannot repair the Breach made in the Fort nor erect any either within or on the outside of the Fort — new Works, likewise the Nabob can't work any more at his Trenches or Batteries or make any new Works. — In short every thing will remain in its present situation and no advantages whatever be taken of either side. —

Art. 3d. Respecting Provisions

The Nabob will cause to be established near the Place a Bazar where the

the Garrison can buy its Provisions he will fix
at Colwall. to whom the Major can apply for what he
& Mutton is necessary and he will pay no more than
the current Price of the Country, for all kinds of
Provisions – He shall not be obliged to take any tha
be Beasts of bad Quality. He shall be at liberty to driv
into the Fort ten or twelve Cows from time to time
kind. but he is not to buy in a greater Quantity at o
time. – With respect to Liquor Salt Provisions and
other Articles that the Country cannot afford he may
cause them to be brought from other Places, and
freely receive them into the Fort for one Months
Consumption only and no more.

Art. 4th Respecting Dispatches

The Nabob will permit the Hircarrahs
& Carriers of Letters to pass unmolested and not to b
opened, but not to traverse his Country the Dominion
Major Campbell will dispatch them along the Sea Coast
whether to the Southward or Northward but he can neither
them away or receive them by &a

Art. 5th Respecting Reinforcements

Major

Major Campbell is not to receive any Succours that may have been sent or may be sent him in future either by Sea or Land, he will even send to stop their March, so that those who come by Land will remain in the Place they are at this Instant. As to the afore said Succours which may have been or may be sent to him in future by Sea, Major Campbell likewise cannot receive them. — The Officer Commanding them shall be permitted to remain in the same Latitude he is in at this Instant, or to return to Tellichery or Bombay; if they arrive at this Place after the signing these Presents Major Campbell will send them off directly, and in all these Cases no body can land from the Ships or Boats that may have brought them.

Major Campbell cannot bring into the Fort Warlike Stores of any Kind whatsoever if any should arrive for him he will send them back to Tellichery.

Art. 6.th Respecting the Police between the respective Troops.

If the Sepoys, Piedars or any other People belonging to the Nabob have any cause of complaints against the Soldiers, Sepoys or any other Person of the Garrison they will addresse themselves to Major Campbell who will make them be punished by his Laws or according as the case requires.- On the other hand if the Soldiers, Sepoys or any other People belonging to the Garrison have any cause of complaints against the Sepoys, Piedars or any other People belonging to the Nabob, they will addresse themselves to the Commanding Officer of the Prince who will likewise make them be punished according as they deserve; and any Person of either side taking revenge at his own hand will be punished by Order of his own Officer.

Art 7. Respecting the Fort of Onore & all the Places that depend on it.

All the above Articles made and

settled for the Fort and Garrison of Mangalore will equally respect and be observed by that of Onore and its depending Posts, with this — difference that on Account of Onore's being a Place of less consequence than Mangalore the Nabob will only leave in the Trenches and Batteries that his Troops made before this Place 900 Sepoys or Pedars for to Guard them, and that he will only put into the Fort 30 Sepoys to observe that the Articles of the Cessation are strictly adhered to, as likewise the English Commanding Office in Onore will for the same purpose only send into the Trenches and Batteries of the Nabob the same number, viz.t thirty Sepoys

Art.: 8. Respecting the former English Garrison of Nagur.

Major Campbell had — demanded of the Nabob the Release of the Garrison

Garrison of Nagur, General Mathews having given
up that place to the Prince by Capitulation in
which it had been agreed that he and his Garrison
should retire to one of the English Posessions.
The Nabob returns for answer, that in the Articles
of the Capitulation granted to General Mathews
these were the two principal ones. - "That the
"General should retire with his Garrison & Effects
"to one of the English Posession, and that he
"put into the hands of the Nabob all the -
"People formerly belonging to the Circar in his
"Posession, and all the Jewels, Effects & Money
"that were in the Fort," - But that General
Mathews after the Articles of Capitulation were
settled and signed pillaged the Treasures and
Storehouses; caused the accounts of the Soocana
&c.ª of the Prince to be burnt and did not -
Deliver up the People formerly belonging to the

Circar

Circar as specified.—The Nabob was therefore authorized by the Rights of the War to keep both him and his Garrison Prisoners; the Nabob having besides objected that this Article had no concern with a Cessation of Arms but only with a Treaty of Peace, Major Campbell agreed to leave it to be settled at the conclusion of the Peace.

Art: 9th. Respecting the Nabob's Possessions on the Malabar Coast.

The Nabob having — demanded to remain Master of his — ancient Domains upon this Coast and to collect the Customs and Revenues as formerly Major Campbell answered, That he agreed with respect to the Country the Nabob had reconquired — since his arrival on this Coast, and to

the

the moment of the Cessation of Arms had not for that mark
of which the English had made themselves Masters of
and which he still considered as belonging to them
tho they had left it without defence. — The Nabob
replied that the Major did not know that. —
had at this very moment Troops dispersed over
all his ancient Domains upon this Coast, tha
consequently those Places where the English —
had none were lawfully his by the Rights of
War is esteemed to be in his Possession and
to belong to him.

Major Campbell likewise —
respecting the present Article having objected to
the Nabob that the Rajah of Chitical, the —
Rajah of Nilisier and the Rajah of Combah
being Allies of the English he could not collect
the customs and Revenues of their Country. —
The Prince answered him, that in the first

Places

place his Troops had already made —
— themselves Masters of all the Country of
the Rajah of Nilisier and Comlah that
he had placed there Amuldars & other
People who at present collected the
Customs & Revenues and that therefore
every thing is settled with respect to
those two.

In the second Place with
regard to the Country of the Rajah of
Chirical that his Troops have already
made themselves Masters of a part of
it and there is actually at present —
Troops of his in it. — That the late —
Nabob Hyder Ally Khan his Father
who conquered that Country had only
restored it to the above Rajah on
condition of paying an annual —

Tribut

Tribute and consequently it belonged to him.—
In short that he cannot look upon this Rajah
his Tributary as an Ally of the English and —
that he never should use him as such, but
as a Subject and a Servant who revor.) and
joined himself in the Rebellion of Shaick
Ayas.— After the Nabob had made these —
objections Major Campbell agrees to the —
present as follows.

The Nabob will remain Master
of his ancient Domains on this Coast which
are not in the possession of the English Troops
but in possession of his.— He will receive the
Customs and Revenues as formerly without
being prevented or molested either by the
English or their Auxiliaries.— He will likewise
receive at Mangalore and elsewhere the —
Rights of the Donlan he did formerly.—

Art. 10.

Art: 10: Respecting the Cessation of Arms on all the Malabar Coast.

The Nabob from this moment will cease all Hostilities against the Possessions, Troops and Auxiliaries of the King of Great Britain and of the English East India Company on this Coast, as likewise Major Campbell obliges himself as being Commander in Chief of the English Forces on the said Coast, to make all hostilities cease against the Possessions, Troops and Auxiliaries of the Nabob... In general it is to be understood by this Cessation of Arms that the Nabob shall take no advantage whatever against the Possessions, Troops or Auxiliaries of the English, on the other hand the

English

English and their Auxiliaries shall take no advant
whatever against the Possessions, Troops or
Auxiliaries of the Nabob on this said Coast.

Art: 11: Respecting Hostages.

The above Articles of
to by both Parties scrupulously, and with go
faith and to ensure it Major Campbell with g
as hostages to the Nabob two English Officers,
who will remain near the Nabob with one
of the French Corps, the Nabob likewise will
give as hostages two of his Officers to Major
Campbell.

Art: 12. The present Agreement of the
Cessation of Arms shall be signed and
executed in quadruplicate in the Maratta an
English languages.

It shall likewise be made in
quadruplicate in the French language, and
besides

besides their being signed by the Nabob
and Major Campbell, they shall also
be signed by Monsieur Pierrop de
Morlaye Envoy from France with the
Prince, who has been on this occasion
the Mediator betwixt the Nabob and
Major Campbell and Witness to the
Articles to which they have respectively
agreed to. - A Copy of each shall be given
to the Nabob, another to Major Campbell,
one in French shall be sent to the
Marquis de Bussy and another shall
remain in the hands of Monsieur Pierrop
Drawn out and agreed upon in
quadruplicate in my Durbar before
Mangalore the 2d August 1783.

(Seal) Signed Tippoo Sultan Bahadar

Drawn

Drawn out and agreed upon in Quadruplicate in
Mangalore Fort the 2 August 1783.

(Seal) (Signed) Jo: Campbell, Major 42 Rt Regt
Commanding in Chief.

Signed as specified in and according to the purport of
the 12th Article of these Presents before Mangalore this 2d
August 1783.

(Seal) (Signed) Pierron de Morlaye.

Letter from Major Campbell to the Commander of the
Fleet

Sir

In consequence of the Peace concluded
between Great Britain and France the Nabob
was invited to a Cessation of Arms on purpose
to settle the Preliminaries for a Peace with him
also — I at the same time received Orders to —
enter into a Cessation of Arms with him which
took place ten days ago.

As no Person can land from the Ships without the Nabobs permission be so good as to acquaint me what Ships there are, whence and who on board.

I have the honor to be &c &c

(Signed) Jo: Campbell

Major Commanding in Chief

Mangalore
the 16 August 1783

To

Captain Inwis

Sir

The enclosed is a Letter, I had wrote to send off as soon as I could procure a Boat from the Nabob but seeing one of his Boats go from the Point I waited its returning, but finding you acted too prudent a part to trust the Letter

Letter with it (tho' they would have sent one) perfectly safe and unopened, I beg you will now give me a full account of who and what you have brought down, as I shall then know what application I shall have to make to the Nabob respecting the Landing of any particular Persons, I have the pleasure of enclosing you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation and you will be guided by them in what concerns the Naval Department.

Our Losses have been great during the Siege but the remaining Garrison are all perfectly healthy. —

I have the honor to be &c &c

16 August 1 o'Clock (Signed) Jo: Campbell.

To the Same

Sir

I have this instant the honor of receiving yours and shall expedite the Landing

of

of the Stores as much as possible, I have to request what assistance you can give us in Medicines, enclosed is a list of the Articles most wanted. Since the receipt of yours I have all + Morning waited the Boat which is this instant arrived, when I shall be able to procure Boats for landing the Biscuit and + Arrack I cannot possibly ascertain but expect them this Afternoon.

If Colonel Macleod is on board the Ship that came to Anchor this Day be so good as to acquaint him that I have asked permission of the Nabob for his landing but have as yet received no Answer, it probably may not be sent till tomorrow forenoon as it is very tedious transacting business wi't these

People

People.— As the two first Quarters of this Moon — have been so bad I should expect that the Weather is now become more moderate and therefore hope you can with safety remain several days longer, no time at any rate — shall be lost in forwarding the landing of the Provisions of which we are in great want.

Mangalore
17th August 1783.

I am &c.a &c.a
(Signed) Jo. Campbell.

My Dear Campbell.

You have guessed right, I am on board I shall not tell you any more of my sentiments of the present situation of Affairs than my firm belief that you and your Garrison have acted nobly. Continue to Do so. I should like to land because the news

(2)

and the Powers I bring with me may be of use both to us and the Nabob, making the Peace more firm. — If I do land I shall not be able to remain above two days; you may easily conceive my Anxiety about our friends. — How are Dalrymple and Stennitt. The Arrack and Biscuit shall be landed as soon as you will send for it. — I have Wine, Cheese, Porter &c.ª for you; tell me what you think would be an agreeable Present to the Hostile camp.

I rejoice in the idea of a general Peace as I shall get home — happily to my little Family. — It would make me proud to see the Warlike — Prince I once had the honor of fighting I find by a Letter of Lightoe's you dont know

know that Shaw and Stamberton were both killed in our Engagement with the Marattas. - S. Gayton and Stewart were dreadfully wounded but were all well recovered. - God bless you; take care, let me know whose Orders & &c. you last to make a Cessation. - You are under no Orders but from Bombay, but I dare say every thing you have done is right obtain permission for my landing for your own sake, for - believe me it will be for your advantage.

Yours most Affectionately
(Signed) N. Macleod.

The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadar.

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint your Highness that I am arrived on this Coast with the Chief Command of all the Ships of

Great

Great Britain and the East India —
Company's Forces. I have full Powers
and authority to act in every way as
their Commander in Chief. I have
seen Lieutenant Colonel Campbell
who has informed me of the Cessation
of Arms agreed upon between Your
Highness and him and I am happy
that our Nation will soon have
Peace with you, for it is certainly —
better for both to be friends. I wish
to land at Mangalore and to have
an interview with your Highness that
I may strengthen the beginings of Peace
with you. If you have no objection I
will land and trust to your honor for
leave to come away again. I think
it would be better for you and for

the

the English that I should have a conference with you, if you do not consent this day to my landing I will go to Pellicherry. — Nothing can now be done for the English but by me as I have the sole Command on this Coast.

(Signed) Norman Macleod

At Sea off Mangalore
19th August 1783.

Brigadier General

True Copies
Edw Ravenscroft
Sec'y to Committee

Two Letters from General Macleod
to the President and Select Committee
at Bombay dated off Mangulore the
18th and 19th August 1783 with the
Articles for a Cessation of Hostilities
concluded between the Nabob Tippoo
Saib & Major Campbell & other
accompanying Papers —

No 23

In Chairman & Dep: Chairmn
11 March 1784

Honble Sir,

Four days after I did myself the Honor of writing you my last Letter dated the 19th of May, the Enemy attacked our Advance Post on the Hill.— Our Duty was so much overpowered, as to be obliged to retire into the Fort with a great loss, the Enemy followed them so close as to get entire possession of the Town — On the Twenty Sixth we Discovered the Enemy Erecting a Battery on the North Side of the Point, at the distance of three hundred and fifty Yards, on the 28th it appeared compleat, and on a Supposition of their Guns being mounted, a Duty of two Hundred and fifty Men with Arms, and the same Number without, was on that Evening ordered to Join the Detachment under the Command of Captain Edward Nugent, ordered to Spike up their

their Guns, and destroy the Battery,
as much as possible; they got into it,
but as their Guns were not in, and their
keeping up a heavy Fire from behind
the Houses, obliged our party to
retire into the Fort, without Materially
damaging their Works: on the
2d of June, they opened Three Guns,
which were soon Silenced, but on
the 4th they opened it again, with
Eleven, from 12 to 24 Pounders, and
that day compleatly destroyed our
Defences on that Side, and Dismounted
several of our Guns; in short the
Parapets of this Fort, were not
proof against a Nine pounder,
on the Nineteenth they Breached
the Whole North Face of the upper
Fort, but never discovered an

inclination

inclination of Storming; indeed the
deepneſs and width of the Ditch, removed
our apprehensions of their ſucceeding in
any attempt of the kind; When they found
the Difficulties that attended their Operation
on that Side, they carried on their Approaches
to the very Crest of the Glacis; their attacks
now became very frequent, on our Out-
works, and on the 6th of July, made a very
obſtinate Attack on our Northern Covert
Way, on this Occaſion Captain Dunn
with his Battalion was employed, who
was ſo ſucceſsful as to repulse them in
all their attempts; — they continued to
Erect Batteries in every Quarter, three
of which were ſilenced; however their
Fire at laſt became ſo ſuperior, that
we had not a Gun to Shew on the Works.
We were then obliged to erect Batteries in

our

Our Northern and Eastern Faces
Bray, as the Enemy had Erected One
in our East Covert Way, which
Flanked the North Ditch, and
another on the Crest of the North
Glacis, they then Dug Trenches
close to the Edge of the North Ditch,
and began to fill it, they were not
not so forward in their Works to
the Southward, where Captain Dunn's
Battalion was posted, and it is with
the greatest Pleasure I inform
you, tho' the Enemy made several
attacks on our outworks in that
Quarter, that we are still in
possession of every foot of Ground
that we were at the Commencement
of the Seige. — On the 18th. of July, a
Flag of Truce came in with a
Letter

Letter from a Monsieur Severon, informing the Major of a Peace with France, and that the Madras Government had agreed to a Cessation of Arms with Tippoo, on the Coast of Choromandel, and that he had had Letters from Messrs. Sadlier and Staunton to Colonel Fullerton and him, as well as all the Officers Commanding Forces on this Side to accede to it, if the Nabob agreed to reasonable Terms. — There were several messages passed, during which time the Enemy erected a Battery against the Octagon, which was obliged to surrender after being breached.

The Nabob was exceedingly anxious for a Cessation of Hostilities, and consequently granted such Terms as could not be refused in our Situation,

as our loss in killed and wounded became very great, besides Desertion which was more frequent, the more we were pressed — Our loss in Men killed, wounded, Prisoners and Deserters, during the Seige, amounted to 1453, exclusive of the Kings Troops / 475 wounded: I was so unlucky as to be one of the Number. 278 killed, and about 400 Deserted. the rest taken Prisoners.

I take the the opportunity of forwarding this by Lieutenant Rattray who goes from hence with the Dispatches.

I have the honor to be
Honble. Sir,
your most obliged and
obedient humble Servant.
Geo: Mignon.

Mangulore
18. August 1783

A true Copy
Edw°. Ravenscroft
Secty. to Commee

Copy

Letter from Lieut Gen Mignon
the President of Bombay dated
18th Aug 1783 - giving an accoun
of the Operations of the Siege o
Manquelor

No 24

Sr Chairman & Dep Chairm
11 March 178

The Honble William Hornby Esqr
President & Governor &c. & Select Committee
Bombay

Sir & Sirs

Having received Letters from Major Campbell & Messrs Sibbald, Stedman &c. expressing their Apprehensions for Mangulore if not speedily reinforced, We have thought fit to order between 3 & 400 Europeans with 500 Barrels of Powder, 100 Casks of Salt Provisions &c. to be sent thither without Delay. The Admiral has promised to furnish us with a proper Convoyance & we flatter ourselves that they will arrive on your Coast very early in August. - The Free Briton imported here from Bombay on Sunday last the 22d & brought us an Account of the Peace, We are much surprized not to

have

have received a Single Line from your Government on so important an Occasion Sir Edward Hughes & his Squadron sailed from hence for the Southward on the 2nd of May & returned here on the 24th Instant, — an Engagement happened between him & Mons.r De Suffrein on the 20.th off Porto Novo of which we shall say nothing more at present than that no Ships was taken or destroyed on either Side. Mons.r De Suffrein is Master of the whole Coast to the Southward. Our Army under General Stuart marched from hence on the 21.st of April in order to besiege Cuddalore, they arrived at length before it in the beginning of June but did not commence any attack 'till the 13th Instant. — The French were obliged

to

to abandon their Works & retire into the Town
what has been done since We have but a very
imperfect knowledge of We our Arms have not
been attended with that Success either by Sea or
Land which we had reason to expect, the last
Pacification seems to be a very fortunate Event
We conclude that a Cessation of Hostilities
will commence without delay between us & the
French, & we hope that it may extend to our
other Enemies in India; but till we are fully
ascertained of Hyder's Disposition We shall
not in any Degree relax from our Operations
against him.

We have the honor to be

Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient humble Servts

Fort St. George
27th June 1783

Signed by Order
Signed/ T. Huddleston Secry

To

From the Same

Honble Sir & Sirs

Since closing our Letter of the 5th Instant We have had the Honor to receive yours of the 19th Ultimo — with it's Enclosures; We have already — advised you of the Return of the Gentlemen whom we deputed to the Marquis de Bussy, & of a Cessation of Arms. — having taken place between the Armies at Cuddalore. — We now transmit you Copies† of a circular Letter written by those Gentlemen at Cuddalore & of their Letter to Tippoo Saib inviting him to accede to the Pacification agreeably to the 16th Article of the Treaty, which Letter we have entirely approved & confirmed, & we doubt not but you

† Sent before to Lord Sydney.

will

will join with us in acting in strict Conformity
thereto. — You may be assured we shall
not in the least Degree relax in our Exertions
against Tippoo Saib until he shall have
ceased Hostilities against us. & if the
War should continue we hope to assist you
with the Number of Europeans you require
for pursuing it vigorously on your Side of
India, where the important Advantages
derived to the Company's Affairs on this
Coast by the rapid Conquests of General
Matthews, notwithstanding their late —
unfortunate Issue have abundantly proved
it can best be carried on with Effect. — The
Detachment now sent consists of 300 Men
exclusive of Officers. We have also given
Orders for a strong Detachment from the
main Army consisting of 500 European
Infantry

2 Infantry and 2 complete Battalions of Sepoys with a proportionate number of Field Pieces & European Artillery Men to join the Army under Colonel Fullarton, who on leave of Tippoo's continuing the War will prosecute his Operations against him to the Southward, where he had made considerable Progress when he was called off by General Stuart contrary to our Intentions & ordered to join the main Army before Cuddalore.

We have the honor to be

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t hum.le Serv.ts

Fort St. George
the 17th July 1783.

Signed Macartney
Anthony Sadleir
Alexander Davidson
W. Williams

Two Letters from the President
Select Committee at Fort St Geo
to the President and Select Com
at Bombay dated 29th June and
7th July 1783 -

No 25

In Chairman & Dpy. Chairm.
11 March 1784

To His Highness the Nabob

Tippoo Saib Bahadour &c.a &c.a

After Compliments

I have seen with pleasure the Letter written to your Highness by Messrs. Sadlier and Staunton Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Madras to invite you to accede to the pacification made in Europe between the Kings of Great Britain and France, General Macleod has communicated to me, the Articles for a Cessation of Hostilities between your Highness and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell Commander in Chief of the Troops at Mangulore.-

I embrace with great satisfaction this first opportunity which the suspension of the War permits of congratulating your Highness on your accession to the Government

of the dominions before possessed by your Warlike Father. I hope from this happy beginning that the Flames of War will soon be entirely extinguished, and that a firm peace will be concluded to the mutual advantage of both parties, I have given Orders to the Commanders and Officers of the Troops under my Government to cease all hostilities against your Troops and Possessions and doubt not your Highness will observe the Articles with the like good Faith, and Exactness. The Work of Peace is now begun and I trust that your Highness as a proof of your pacifick disposition will release the English Prisoners in your Possession

whom

upon their parole until the Treaty shall be finally settled, and particularly that you will send to some of the Garrisons upon the Malabar Coast, General Richard Mathews and the Troops that lately formed a part of the Bombay Army

Bombay Castle
18th Sept. 1783.

A true Copy
Edw. Ravenscroft
Sec. to Commee

Copy
Letter from the Governor of
Bombay to the Nabob Tippoo.
dated 18th Sepr. 1783 ~

No 26

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman
11 March 1784

Honble Sir

I beg leave to lay before you the following Information submitting its Importance to the Interests of the Company, to your superior Judgement.

On the 3.d of May last, and on the Equator, in the Atlantic Ocean, a French Frigate which chased the Bebrough for board of which I came passenger / the preceding day, brought to for us, she proved to be the Mulet, Mons.r de Guyott Commander, who with his first Lieutenant, Monsieur de Si, came on board the Bebrough, and from them I learned that the Mulet was one of four Frigates, dispatched from France, for Canton in China, with £170,000 in Specie for a Chinese Investment for this Year that two of the Frigates were of the fourteen

A

of 8 to 900 Tons, carrying 40 Guns each;
one of 700 Tons and 24 Guns; and the
Mulet of 600 Tons and 18 Guns, which
last ship had a part of this Treasure on
board also Stores, Had they all had positive
Orders not to touch at the Cape of Good
Hope, or Mauritius on their Way to or
from Canton, but that they were directed
to touch at St. Helena, on their return
from China, and from thence to import
at L'Orient in France --

Two Considerations arise to me
from the above Intelligence, and strike me
forcibly; with what propriety of apprehension
of danger to the Interest of the Company,
I submit to your enlightened Observation.
The first is, the Magnitude and force of

the

the Ships from France, to China, should that Trade be carried on by the Kings Ships, in case of a future rupture / (perhaps not very distant) with France -

The Second, that this Mercantile Squadron should be ordered to touch at St. Helena, where they may be ordered to rendevouze and no doubt will make their observations on the state of that Island. —

I endeavored to come at an Explanation of what Mons.r Guyott meant by Stores, but this he evaded and seemed sorry to have made use of that Expression; The above Ships were consigned to the Consul residing at Canton for the French Nation, jointly with some Gentlemen from France, on board the large Frigates. -

Mons.r De Guyott informed me that he

he had orders not to speak with any Ship he might happen to meet with, from which Circumstance it may not be improper to conceal his, and M.r De Fé's name, thereby leaving open a Door of Information for French Levity and Curiosity to supersede orders in future—

I flatter myself you will be pleased to excuse the trouble of this address, which is erected by my desire of proving Serviable to my Country, and to the Company—

I have the Honor to be with great respect—

Humble Sir
Your most obedient & most
humble Servant
George Smith.

Bombay
1.st Sept.r 1783.—

A true Copy
Edw.d Ravenscroft Sec.y
& Com.r

Copy.
Letter from Mr George Smith
the Governor of Bombay dat
the 1st. Sept. 1783.

No 27.

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman
11 March 178.

Honble William Moreby Esqr.

Governor & the Select Committee

Bombay

Honble Sir & Gentlemen

I have the Honor to enclose a Relation of two Conversations I have had with the Nabob Tippoo Saib Bahadur, by which you will see the Resolution I have taken of going with him to Seringapatam and the Motives which have induced me to take that Step— As nothing is so dear to me as your approbation I hope for it on this Occasion. As from the Circular Letters sent from the Presidency of Madras to the different Commanding Officers a total Cessation of Arms has taken place as the Nabob sincerely believe is sincere and as Circumstances have strongly

Secret

found to Accommodation, I thought I
might be of more Service to my Country
and to Bombay by Accepting the Nabobs
Invitation than by being idle at
Tellicherry or Bombay. I again —
submit to you that it will be proper
to send a Person invested by you
with Powers to conclude the Peace
on your part, to the other Coast, and
that he be fully instructed on the
points to be made good for Bombay.
Till such a Person arrives, or till
I receive your Orders I will do my
utmost to procure and obtain favorable
Terms for Bombay, and to keep things
there for your Demands. — Territory
and Revenue if possible must be
obtained

obtained, or if that is impracticable advantageous Factories at Carwar, Onore and Mangalore.— If you think it proper to join me in your Commission on this Occasion I shall zealously obey your Instructions and promote your Wishes and my being on a good Footing with the Nabob may be of use. As I am going on Your Service just now and am to return if the War breaks out again, I trust that my Absence on such Business for so short a time will make no difference in my being Commander in Chief. My present Jaunt will be expensive; I have never profited by the Service tho' so highly favored, and I hope I shall not be obliged to expend my private Fortune in your Service. My Reason for being

so particular in this Matter is, that I know Lieutenant Colonel Campbell intends to take Advantage of my Absence to claim the Appointments of Commander in Chief; but I trust you will not injure me so much.—

The heart felt Joy I have in the Idea of immediately relieving my captive Brother Soldiers is not to be expressed; it heals the Wounds my Mind has lately received and makes me look on the Risk I run as nothing. I shall dispatch the Bombay Prisoners to the nearest Post in our Possession; except this: You will be so good as to give Orders for their Arrangement.— It will

will be necessary that they remain on the Coast till the Peace is arranged and settled. You will have no scruple of confessing my Agreement with the Nabob of restoring the Prisoners in case the Peace does not take place --

I find much discontent among the Officers here that they are neither paid in Money or Transfer: I would therefore propose that a Credit of Seven Lacks should be given to the Paymasters of the Kings and Company's Troops from which they could pay such Officers on Transfer as demand it, and write off the Balance if any remained. This would not be doing too much for Officers as the Transfer is now depreciated and God knows when it will

will be at War, and yet it will satisfy them as they would think themselves paid, and as they would imagine that their Money was producing something. As there will not now probably be a large Army in the Field and as you may not think proper to send down a Paymaster, I have appointed Mr. Robert Taylor to act in that Capacity, but only 'till your pleasure is known. He will act also for His Majesty's Troops in the Absence of Lieut.t Leighton who goes with me to Seringapatam.

I beg you would take some Notice of the Hanoverian Troops at Tellicherry and arrange them as usual. I have the Honor to be

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

Your most obliged faithful & obedient

humble Servant

Signed Norman Macleod B.r Gen.l

Relation of the Conversation which passed between the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur on the 20th and 21st August and Brigadier General Macleod, in presence of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Lieut. Leighton acting as Interpreter.

August 20th

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell having presented Brigadier General Macleod, the usual Durbar Ceremonies were performed, and some general Conversation took place, which consisted mostly of Questions from the Nabob about the Engagement which the Brigadier General had fought with the Maratta Fleet. - The Nabob then asked him why he had desired to see him and if he had any thing particular to say to him concerning the Peace or War, on which

which the Conversation went on as follows –

B. G Macleod. — One of my greatest reasons to land was, that as there is now a prospect of peace, I intend to return soon to Europe and wish to have the honor of seeing the Nabob, that I may give my own Royal Master an Account of the Person of so famous a Prince, I am also rejoiced to find by the Cessation of Arms which His Highness had concluded with Lieutt. Colonel Campbell that there was a likelihood of peace between our Nation and him; I have always considered it as the Interest of the English to have Friendship with him, I am desirous to strengthen the Beginnings of it by confirming the Cessation

Cossaion as Commander in Chief of Bombay, and
if his Highness would allow me I would
mention some things to him which would prove it
to be his own Interest to be a fair Friend to the
English and would pave the way to a Peace—
Nabob.— I am sincere in my desire for Peace
with the English, I respect that people, and if
they act fairly with me I will be their
Friend; I should be glad that the General
would go to the King of England from me
and tell him about me, I want to be a
Friend to him and his people, and will
send Presents by the General to the King.
I will be glad to see the General at my
Durbar tomorrow and to hear all he has
to say; I will open my heart to him and
he must act fairly with me. I have a
great

great opinion of him and Lieut.t Colonel Campbell, they have shewed themselves good Warriors and I wish to raise their Name. – I will see them tomorrow.

During this Conference Mons.r Perron de Modoy the French Envoy came on, the Nabob told me that as the French had prepared the Place he had sent for him that I might see him in the Durbar. – We retired.

August 21.st)

The Nabob sent for us in the Evening. The Nabob asked me to proceed in what I had to say to him which I did as follows. –

B. G. Macleod – I have always had a great

great respect for the Nabob and his family.
his Father was a great Warrior and a great
Prince and every Soldier admires him. —
The Nabob himself has great renown as a
Warrior and he has come to great Power
and Fame at a much earlier time of life
than his Father. — I know the wise means
that he is taking to strengthen his Army
and Discipline them; I wish him great
Increase of Glory and Power — and if he
will be a Friend to our Nation I should
rejoice to see the House of Hyder as great
as ever that of Timur was. — But I will
leave to the Nabob if he will let me
speak without taking offence, that if he
hopes to be great and successful it cannot
be by War with the English. — I was

desired

desired to speak freely and went on/ The
Nabob is too well informed a Prince not
to know that at the breaking out of
this War with him, the Government
of Madras and their allies were not
well prepared for the War, that his
Father and he had taken great advantage
of this and met with great success
at first. That notwithstanding this the
English soon became equal in the
Field and at this moment the Nabob
enjoyed no Recompence for all his
great Expence and Trouble. The English
were able to make this head against
him when they were engaged in War
with the French, Spaniards, Dutch
and Americans and with the Marattes

in India, these Wars employed all their Resources of Men, Ships and Money: now We have Peace with all these Nations, the Nabob is our only Enemy, all the Force of the British Empire may now be employed against him, I assure the Nabob in the most solemn manner that the greatest preparations are making against him, that Ships and Men are daily arriving from Europe, and will continue to arrive till We have finished the War with him. I own that the Nabob is a great and formidable Prince, but he cannot but think that the English who were able to contend with all the greatest Nations in Europe and with him and the other Marata in India at the same time would have

the

the advantage against him or any one
of these Enemies alone. The Nabob is
too wise not to see that he can gain
nothing by the War. The English may
make Conquests upon him, and even
if he was able to keep his ground
and lose nothing he must at any
rate lose his Time, his Money and
his best Troops. Perhaps the English
are the only Nation in India on
whom he can make no Impression
as his own and his Father's Experience
and the present situation of Affairs
might convince him — His superiority
in Military Talents would make
him great against any other Enemy,
and as I wished well to his renown

I

I wish him to chuse some other Enemy.
Notwithstanding the advantageous situation
of the English I am well convinced that
it is their Interest and Inclination to have
a firm Friendship with him; their
principal Interests is in Bengal and the
Carnatic: the Powers most likely to
interfere with these possessions are the
Marattas and the Nizam; the English
would always wish him for their natural
ally, because it would be his policy to
keep a watchful Eye on these Neighbours.—
Besides we do not want more territories,
but to enjoy peaceably what we have,
therefore we should be glad to make
peace with him, I have now spoke a
long time, of what I have said is a
pleasing

pleasing to the Nabob I shall be happy.
I beg him to open his heart to me
and tell me if I can be of any
use to him by telling his Mind to
any of the Governments in India;
I shall be rejoiced to be of Service to so
famous a Prince. —

Nabob. — I am much pleased with
what the General has said; I see he
has good abilities, he has spoken
sensibly and openly to me and that
is the way I wish to be dealt with;
I am sincere in my desire to have
a firm and solid Friendship with
the English, and the General and
Lieutenant Colonel Lambbell have
shewed themselves good Warriors and

I would be glad to make the peace with them
I wish to exalt their Names and to let
their King know they are good Servants. I
will now say something about the War. —
Some time ago Mahomed Ally borrowed above
one hundred Lacks of Money from us, and
We assisted him with our Army; in return
he promised to give us Trichinopoly, but
he broke his Word and would not pay us
the Money; he has done every thing to
shew himself our Enemy; being so near to
Madras he has poisoned the Minds of the
English against my Father and me, he has
even sent people to England to Abuse us
to the King and people there: this is bad
Usage from a Man of our own Cast, and was
the great Cause of the War: Mahomed Ally

is not true to the English, he has sent people to me to say that the English have taken so much Money from him and made him so much in Debt that the Carnatic would be of no use to him if they remain there: and that he would be glad to be Friends with me and drive them out.—

I desire to make Peace with you and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell; what Terms do you propose? M.r Bussy and the French want to make Peace, but I will do it myself and will not have them interfere— Make you the Peace with me and I will make you great.—

H. G. Macleod

B G Macleod. I most humbly thank his Highness for what he has been pleased to say of me and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell and I wish to shew him my gratitude by doing every thing in my Power to serve his Highness consistent with my Duty to my own Master and my Country: I am a Military Servant and General of the Bombay Forces: I have no Power to make Peace, that must be done by the three Governors of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, all I can do is to confirm the Cessation of Arms and to represent his Highness's Sentiments in the most favorable way to the Governors. —

Nabob. Why cannot the Sardars make Peace? they are the proper Persons to do it —

B. G. Macleod

B.G Macleod.— It is ordered by the King and Company that the Governors and Counsellors shall make the Peace, because they understand mattas of Revenue and Trade better than the Surdars. I am happy to find that the Nabob is sincere in his desire for peace and I have no doubt that the Governors and Counsellors will conclude it with him to his satisfaction. If I should say any thing against Mahomed Ally who is a respectable Prince and steady Friend of the English the Nabob himself would have a bad opinion of me —

With respect to Trichinopoly

I know that story very well / I then related it as in Crane; at which the Nabob and his Minister shewed great surpreze; they said I spoke Truth and they saw I knew affairs well, I went on / The Nabob must be sensible that the English never will give up Trichinopoly; his mentioning such a thing would stop all thoughts of Peace. If he is so sincere as he has done me the honor to say, I exhort to begin by offering to renounce all claim to Trichinopoly, that it may never appear again in dispute. As his Highness has commended me for speaking so freely I will add another advice to give the English at once a proof of his good-will and Magnanimity by releasing all their Prisoners immediately.—

This

This will strike all mankind with a high Idea of his Grandeur of Soul: it will be a noble token of his Good-will. I advise it for the sake of his Honour, as much as for the sake of the Prisoners, for as a Peace will certainly happen a few months longer Captivity is of no great consequence. I never will deceive the Nabob; it would be presumptuous in me to propose Terms of Peace; I have no Power to do so, tho' I believe the Governors of Bombay would trust me to make their share of the Peace: the Nabob knows that his Army has done infinite mischief in the Carnatic; and that it would be natural for the Governors of

of Madras to demand Security against the like happening again. What that Security will be I know not: the Nabob has also put the English to great Expences: what Demands may be made on that Head I cannot say. I wish the Peace to be equal on both sides that it may be lasting.—

Nabob.— I praise you for what you say: I believe you speak truly and openly to me, which I like. At your Request and Colonel Lampbells I will release the Prisoners every one of them immediately. If you will go with me to Serengapatam I will deliver every Man to You, and you may send them to their different Governments—

Will you engage that if the Peace

is

is not made these Prisoners shall be
sent back to me?

B. G. Macleod. — I engage my Head for
it exclusive of the common Accidents
of Death —

Nabob. — Go with me to Seringapatam:
I will give you the Prisoners: Mr Baffy
shall not make the Peace for me, You
shall make it: I will send the Terms
with you to Madras on which I
will make Peace. Will you go?

B. G. Macleod. — I humbly thank your
Highness for the great Honor You do me
in promising to give up the Prisoners
at my Request and desiring me to make
the Peace for you. I will go most readily,
and Highness will promise in
Case

Case the Peace does not take place, to send me either to Tellicherry or Bombay as I shall chuse.—

Nabob. I do promise it, let me know tomorrow what Horses, Palankeens &c.ª You and your Suite will want. Mangulore & the other places will remain according to the Stipulation.— I will give up all Claim to Travancore.—

The above is a true Account.

Signed Norman Macleod B.r Gen.

John Campbell Lieut.t Col.

True Copies

Edw.d Ravenscroft

W.m Tell Commee

Copy
Letter from General Macleo
the President and Select Com
at Bombay without date
received the 29th Sept. 1783 w
an account of two Conferenc
with the Nabob Tippoo Saib

No 28

In Chairman & Dep Chairma
11 March 1/8.

The Honble William Hornby Esq.r
President &c.a Select Committee
Bombay.

Honble Sir and Sirs

I had the Honor of Signifying
you the 19.th May, of Tippoo Saibs Arrival
with a powerful Army and it is with no
small Pleasure and Satisfaction I embrace
this first Opportunity of letting you know
that We have Still Possession of the Fort
and Principal Cutcherry, which however
could not have been long the case, had no
the present Negotiation taken place. This
happened in consequence of my receiving by
a Flag of Truce a Letter from Monsieur
Pierson de Norley, Envoy from the Court
of France with the Nabob, informing me
of the Peace, that had been concluded, &.

the Cessation of Arms that in Consequence took place upon the other Coast, and that he had a Letter for me from Messrs. Sadlier and Staunton, with Instruction respecting a Treaty to the same Effect here. Monsieur Pierson was next day admitted into the Fort and produced the above Letter; he has also addressed one, in every respect the same, to You

I have now the honor of enclosing You an Original of the Articles Signed and Sealed; You will observe a great Distance of Time from the Commencement to the End of the Negotiation, this was occasioned by the Exorbitance of the Demands, I may say on both Sides; those from me were dictated by my Feelings for the Nagur Garrison

Garrison; and my very great desire to Release them, if not the whole, at least part, from their present Miserable Situation; with regard to all which, tho' the Nabob has not agreed, he has however promised me to send immediately, and order their Confinement to be considerably enlarged— You will please to observe also, what he says with respect to the Rajahs I claimed as Allies— His — 4th Answer respecting two, is just and Satisfactory, but that which concerns the Rajah of Shirical, only advances that he has conquered Part of his Dominions, and Consequently what remains unconquered, is the property of an English Ally, against whom all Hostilities ought to cease, but instead of that, you — find what his Answer is; perhaps you may observe that this was a Point I ought to have Settled, but my Obstacles

were

were too great. The Nabob was
naturally much hurt at not having
before this succeeded in his Enterprize,
he was greatly disappointed after
all his Labour and Expence, to abandon
his Views, When, as he imagined, in
the Point of gaining his object, his
being obliged to adhere to particular
Rules &c.a — all this, with the —
Tediousness of the Negotiation,
had made him so ungovernable
and impatient that it required
every Effort of Mons.r Pierson, and
all the Authority the French Troops
carry with them to prevent his —
breaking off the Negociation and
recommencing Hostilities, which
might have been attended with —
bad Consequences in our Situation

and

and in mine particularly, having not only the Nabob to Cope with, but even fear of my Own Garrison, Who from Reasons best-known to themselves, wished to assume the Right of advising in the present Negotiation, a Right to which as they had no Pretentions, I would never admit. It originated with Captain Nugent, Who, as he understood French well, I had requested to officiate as Interpreter; I had frequently attended to, and followed his opinion, which he latterly has assumed incumbent on him to give, and insisted that I was ~~too~~ particularly minute in ascertaining what at this Period, should be considered as the real Property of the Company; finding these to be his Sentiments, I troubled him no more to officiate —

as Interpreter, the Consequence of which was, that his Representation of the Situation of Affairs, produced the enclosed Performance, which was brought me next morning. — Captain Grant, the Second in Command, — disapproving of, and refusing to Sign it, I took the liberty of informing you particularly on this Head, to prevent any future Misrepresentation ——— This want of Confidence was the more galling to me, as I had all along dictated, both by your particular Instructions, + my own Inclination studied to + pay every Attention to the Company Officers and made no Distinction — whatever betwixt them and those of the King's Troops. I hope however that

that neither this appearance of Disapprobation from some of the principal officers, nor a bad opinion of our Situation has prevented me — from having every material Article which concerns the Company's Interest, so clearly stated as not hereafter to admit of any — Dispute.

There being in Consequence of this Negotiation, Dispatches to send off to all Quarters, I request you will excuse my confining myself at present, merely to the Necessity and safety of the Troops — Cloathing in every particular, is much wanted by Europeans as well as Sepoys, Arrack and other Articles this Country cannot afford I shall endeavor to procure from Tellicherry or Goa, until the Season will admit of your sending down a — Supply — Even than, Tellicherry must

be the grand Magazine. With
respect to the future Safety of this
Place, allow me to observe, that our
Works are in a miserable Situation
at present and will daily grow
worse, that tho' the Enemy's also
suffer yet till they have their
Artillery, and that so well supported,
that any Attack from us could at
least be but feint and ineffectual,
their Guns ~~Guns~~ might even
advance in Front of their Works
as we could not open even one
upon them. The Destruction of
our Works therefore is not made
up by the like in theirs which of
course renders our Situation
in Case of any Sudden Rupture
much worse than when the
Capitulation

Cessation took place, for these reasons therefor
I hope you have not been prevented by the narrow
prospect of Peace from sending down the intended
Reinforcements. Their being at Vellichery —
will ensure me in case speedy Assistance is
necessary, and I should imagine not only be
a great Means of securing the Continuance
of the Cessation, but if joined with Colonel
Fullerton's Army, would constitute a Force
so formidable as to oblige the Nabob, in a
great Measure to Accede to our Terms,
whereas if there is no Army sufficiently —
powerful to Act on this Coast, he will —
consider this Place as already his own and
instead of agreeing to ours, will himself
be proposing Terms. - At any rate I have
no Doubt but the Force that could be —
spared from Bombay alone would raise
the Siege of this Place particularly —

upon

upon the Supposition of the French Troops withdrawing from his Army.

As You may observe by the Articles the Nabob has Objected to my Dispatches going by Sea, I therefore think it would not only be a prudent but a very necessary Precaution to have one of the Company's Cruizers constantly lying at Anchor off the Harbour, with whom in case my Hircarrahs by Land should be stopped (as they undoubtedly would) if any Sudden Breach of the Cessation took place I might establish every necessary Signal— She would also be very useful to the Garrison in furnishing what Articles I may still get or exclusive Privileges to bring in the Nabob being, as far as I can

understand

understand, inclined to allow the Troops many Comforts and Conveniencies, I have no right to Claim.

During the Cessation I propose arranging and settling the Accounts of the Army, in which Case a Supply of Cash will be absolutely Necessary, great Arrears being due to the Troops and only Ninety five thousand Rupees remaining, including that sent down with Mr. Lighton for the Use of the Kings Troops. What cannot be supplied in Cash, I must request you will give me Credit on the Treasury for. Seven Lacs will not effect what I propose.— I indeed, during the Seige, as an Encouragement to the Troops pledged my Promise to pay up all the Arrears due to them as soon as the Siege was raised — Their Services

upon

upon this occasion, I should humbly conceive claim from Government, not only their Due, but every possible Indulgence. — The Interest of Money lost to the Officers by laying so long out of their Pay is considered as a great Hardship, but I hope from your Acquiescing in my present Request to be enabled to satisfy all Demands.

Indents for our great and general Wants, I shall send by another Opportunity.

Lieutenants Walker of the 8th. Battalion, and Gilkennet of the 1st. Battalion, have Volunteered to go as Hostages with the Nabob. I should be glad to know what Allowances you would chuse to make

make them upon this Occasion. they shall be supplied with what Money is Necessary until I have Your Orders respecting it. I suppose Captains Pay and Batta to each, with Ten Rupees pr Day Table Money, would not in their Situation be too much.

Hostilities did not cease with Monsieur Pierson's Admission. — The Enemy that Day Erected a Battery against the Small Fort on the Northern Peninsula, where many of the Sick were, and in one Day effected a practicable Breach and were preparing the Day following, to storm it, with a Large Body of Troops, which Lieutenant Lawrence with great propriety, put a Stop to by — Offering to Capitulate. The Terms agreed on were to be sent to Pellicherry, but I understand they are still Prisoners

in the Town, I am not however -
without Hope of getting this -
rectified

I have the Honor to be,
Honble Sir and Sirs
Your most obedient and
very humble Servant
(signed) John Campbell
Major and Commander
in Chief.

Mangulore
2 August 1783

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Campbell to the Select Committee.

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honor of receiving Yours of the 1st August, notifying to me, the Ratifying the Preliminary Articles of Peace betwixt Great Britain, France, Spain and America, at the same time inclosing his Majesty's Proclamation thereon. I also received your Orders for new Modelling the Sepoy Battalions, and have given Directions for that purpose, to Captain Santorious. Yours of the 4th instant have likewise arrived, and have in consequence issued the Orders contained in them. Now Letter of the 6th Instant, with the Lists of Stores on Board the Vessels, I at the same time received. The Mercury having

only

only Skipjack here a few hours, I could send no directions to her, respecting the Stores She had on board, And on Brigadier General Macleods arrival, he of Course gave the necessary Orders, respecting the Others.

My dispatches acquainting you of my late Negociation with the Nabob, You have no doubt ere now received; I hope it met with your fullest approbation and that nothing has been omitted, that could tend to the Interest of the Presidency, which I had a right to demand.— Our situation, particularly, after the loss of the Command of the Harbour, did not admit of my Continuing Hostilities, and of Course, I could gain nothing by the Articles,

my

my Sole business then was to have nothing.
During the whole course of the Siege, I
received every possible assistance from my
Officers. — Captain Grant, Second in Command
exerted himself much. — Captain Sutherius
was Indefatigable, in Counteracting the
Operations of the Enemy. — Captain Wolseley
Major of Brigade to the King's Troops, —
Captain Dunn and Lieutenant Leighton, all
highly merit my particular Notice.

I have the honor of sending you
by this Opportunity, different Packages
containing the three last Monthly
Returns of both Kings and Company's
Troops; distinct Lists of the Casualties
of both. I am sorry to produce so great a
List of Desertion, but the Situation was
trying. I have ordered all their Names
to be made out; that their Families may

be Struck off the List of those that Draw the Allowance. —

I herewith inclose a Copy of the Return of the Troops sent from Madras, they are gone to Tellicherry, and will require as soon as possible, a Supply of Comp. Equipage, Money &c. the Hanoverians have received pay to — 24th. August, the Cadets to 31st. —

Brigadier General Macleod's sudden departure with the Nabob, leaving me in Command of the Army, I shall be happy in executing Whatever Orders you chuse to honor me with. — As soon as the Season is a little more favorable, I propose visiting the different Detachments of the

Army

I trust that I may be able to give an exact State of their Situation, as well as that of the different Posts.

I have the honor to be
With the
Most respectful
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Wm Campbell
Lt Colonel

Trianquilore
23d August 1783

Copy
Two Letters from Major Campbell
to the President and Select
Committee at Bombay dated the
2d and 23d Augt. 1783 received
27th Sepr

No 29

In Chairman & Dep. Chairman's
11 March 1784

To

The Honble William Hornby Esqr

President & Governor &c Select Committee

of Bombay

Gentlemen!

On my Passage to this Coast off Ceylon I captured the Blake Sale an English Country Ship, and learned from the Pilot on her that Mons Suffrein was at Trincomale with all his Squadron exc. three 74 Gun Ships & a Frigate or two blocked up the Port of Madras for which Place with the Squadron & Convoy I steered the 13 of April but did not get Sight of the Enemy's Convoy although I saw five Sail of Battle Ships and a Frigate to seek them —

Having

Having compleated the
Water of the Squadron & left a Line
of Battle Ships & three Frigates to
cover & protect the Ships & Vessels
bound to Cuddalore with Stores &
Army then about to March for the attack of that place Sailed with the
Provisions for the Squadron to seek the
Enemy & cover the Attack of Cuddalore . .

It is unnecessary to trouble you with
a Detail of the Measures I took to
effect both these Ends so long as
the Squadron remain in a Condition to
do so; I returned from off Trincomale
to Trian Elord for some Weeks
during which Time the Enemy's
Squadron lay fast at Anchor in
Trincomale Bay in such a Position

as just it out of my Power to attack them
with any Hope of Success, & having been
informed by two English Seamen who
deserted in a Boat from the Enemy's Squadron
that the Pendant a 74 Gun Ship & two
Ships of the Enemy had Sailed out of
Fisherman's Bay the Night I proceed it her
to proceed immediately with the Squadron
off Porto Novo to cover the Ships & Vessels
then landing Military Stores & Provisions
near that place for the Service of the Army
in my Passage thither I saw & chased the
Pendant & two Frigates but could not come
up with them before Night, & then lost
sight of them; on the 13th of June the Enemy
Squadron under the Command of M.r
Suffrein consisting of 15 Ships of the
L.

Line 3 Frigates & a Fire Ship
came in Sight to the Southward from
that Day to the 20th Juned every Meam in
my Power to get the Wind of the
Enemy which however I was not
able to effect. On the afternoon of the
20th the Enemy shewing an Intention
to attack I brought too with
the Squadron in Line of Battle
to receive them, and at a Little
after 4 P. M. they came Barely
within Cannon Shot and began
the Engagement, & a very heavy
Cannonade Continued on both
Sides 'till Dark, when the Enemy
made Sail to the Eastward & I stood
in Shore with His Majesty's Squadron
under my

intending to Anchor to Windward of & near Cuddalore, to cover the Operations of the Siege, & repair the Damages the Ships had received in the Engagement; 103 Officers & Men were Killed & 429 wounded, & the several Ships had suffered much Damage in their Hulls, Masts & Rigging; the Gibralter & Isis had from 7 to 8 feet Water in their Holds for many Hours till the Shot Holes in their Bottoms were Stopped.—

On the 22d being in with the Shore I— anchored with the Squadron, & on serious Consideration of the general Want of Water with which could no where be procured to the Southward of Madras, & the very reduced State of the Ships Companies by Wounds but more particularly by the Scurvy which had made

made a rapid Progress during our two
Months Cruise most Ships having
80 Men on them sick List & the Ships
last from England from 120 to 180
Men each, so have continued the
Cruise under these Circumstances
would soon have ruined the Force of
the Squadron, Therefore returned to
this Road on the 25th where there are
now 1500 Men in our Hospital most
of whom would have died at Sea in a
very short time. –

On my Arrival here I receive
certain Advices that the Preliminary
Articles of Peace between Great Brita
France, Spain & America had been
signed at Versailles the 20th January
last,

last, this I communicated to the Marquis de Bussy & Mons. Suffrein in Letters to this by a Flag of Truce & on the 2 of this Month received their Answers agreeing to a Cessation of Hostilities by Sea & Land; the Select Committee of this Presidency will no doubt inform you fully of what has been mutually determined as to Hostilities by Land.—

I am to Answer to the Letters you did me the Honor to write me on the 28th May & 19th June last, which came to my Hands three Days ago by the Britannia, with the first the Extract of Mr. Fitzherbert's Letter came but not that relative to Preparations making in the French Ports of the Mediterranean for a secret Expedition which however is now of no Consequence; to the other I am very sorry to learn the unhappy

Fate

Fate of General Mathews & the Troops under
his Command as well as the very distressing
Situation this unhappy Accident has
brought on the Affairs of your Presidency
& the Public Cause.

You may rest Assured of every
Assistance in my Power to give, & this
Presidency having requested I would ~
furnish the Means of sending a ~
Reinforcement of Troops, Ammunition
& Stores to Mangulore or any other place
in your Possession on the Malabar Coast,
I have ordered His Majesty's Ships ~
Bristol & Isis for that Service ~
under the Command of Captain
Burney of the Bristol, a Copy of
whose Orders is herewith enclosed

by

by which you will be informed I have order these Ships so soon as the Service now employed on is effected to repair to Bombay & Co-operate with you in all things consistent with His Majesty's Service & the recent Treaties of Peace between Great Britain & other European Powers. —

Should this Presidency be willing to furnish you with a further Supply of Troops I shall not fail to send them with a still greater Force...

Superb in Madras Road,
8th July 1783. —

I have the Honor to be
Gentlemen
your most obed't humble servant
(Signed) Edward Hughes. —

A true Copy
Edward Ravenscroft
Sec'y to the Select Committee

Letter from Vice Admiral Sir
Edwd. Hughes to the President &
Select Committee at Bombay dat
the 8th July 1783 —

No 30

In Chairman & Dep.: Chairman
11. March 1/6.

In consequence of the 16th Article
of the Treaty of Peace made and
concluded the 20th January 1783,
betwixt the Kings of England
and France and their Subjects —
The Nabob Tipo Sultan Bahadar
Ally of His Majesty the King of
France in order to come to a solid
Peace with the English Nation in
India is willing to acced to the
Invitation of the Marquis (De
Bussy Captain General of the Land
& Sea Forces and of all the French
Posessions on this side of the Cape of
Good Hope as well as of that of Messrs.
Sadleir & Staunton Deputed to that
General by the Honble the Select
Committee of Madrass, and has agreed
with Major Campbell Commander

in Chief in Mangulore, and of the English Forces on the Malabar Coast, to enter upon a Cessation of Arms upon all the aforesaid Coast on the following Conditions.

1st Article

Respecting the disposition of the Troops.

Major Campbell shall remain Master and in Possession of the Fort of Mangalore, and of the Ground only which he at present occupies without the Place. The Nabob on the other hand is to remain in Possession of his Trenches and Batteries made before this Fort, and in which he will leave to Guard them, the same Number of Sepoys there was

was during the Seige. He will also
remain in Possession of the Battery on
this Island which he made himself
Master of, and where He will leave
its present Garrison which makes
with the Guard of his Trenches Three
thousand Men, As to the Army his
design is instead of leaving it here,
to go with it to the other side of the
Gotts, as soon as he can, but Major
Campbell cannot insist upon his
making this an Article according to
the established Rules of a Cessation of
arms. — He only demands likewise
that the same Rules should be
observed with Respect to reinforcements
which may have been dispatched
to Major Campbell, and which will
be mentioned in the Article that
treats

heads of them, The Nabob will
send into the Fort, to the Number
of 100 of his Armed Sepoys, and he
may post them in the Places he
may think most requisite to
observe that nothing is done
contrary to the Articles of the
Cessation, and may likewise
make them be relieved every three
days, Major Campbell on his
part may put into the Trenches
and Batteries of the Nabob
raised before this place, an equal
or inferior Number of his Armed
Sepoys to that which the Prince
will put into the Fort, and he
may likewise post them to the
same purpose, and as he thinks
most proper and also Relieve
them every three days. —

The

The Officers of the Garrison may walk without the Port, and visit the French Officers in the Nabobs Camp.— As to the Soldiers of the Garrison they may also walk without the place, but very few at once, and no farther than two Cast and Shot along the sea side.——

The above Officers and Soldier will strictly observe in their Walks not to examine the Works of the Nabob

2. Article.

Respecting the Works.—

Major Campbell cannot repa the Breach made in the Port, nor erect any new Works either within or on the out side of the Port likewise the Nabob cant work any more at his Trenches, or Batteries, or make any new Work In short every thing will remain in

at

its present situation, and no
Advantages whatever to be taken
of either side ——

3d Article
Respecting Provisions.

The Nabob will cause
to be established near the Place
a Buzar, where the Garrison
can buy its Provisions, he will
fix a Cotwall to whom the
Major can apply for what Beef
and Mutton is necessary, and he
will pay no more than the Current
price of the Country, for all kinds of
Provisions. — He shall not be obliged to
take any that he thinks of bad Quality
He shall be at liberty to take into the
Fort Ten or Twelve days provisions
of every kind, but he is not to delay
in a greater quantity at a time
with

with respect to Liquor, Salt Provisions, and other Articles that the Country cannot afford, he may cause them to be brought from other Places, and finally receive them into the Fort, for one Months consumption only and no more.

4th Article.

Respecting Dispatches.

The Nabob will permit Three Harrcarahs and Carriers of Letters to pass unmolested and not to be opened, but not to traverse his Country—Major Campbell will dispatch them along the sea side, whether to the Southward or Northward, but he can neither send away or receive them by sea.

5th Article.

Respecting Reinforcements

Major Campbell is not to receive any Succours that may have been sup-

sistence

future, either by Sea or Land, he will
even send to stop their March, &c.
That those who come by Land will
remain in the place they are at this
Instant, as to the aforesaid Succours
which may have been, or may be
sent to him in future by Sea &c.
Major Campbell likewise cannot
receive them the Officer Commanding
them shall be at liberty to remain
in the same Latitude he is in at
this Instant, or to return to Pon-
dicherry or Bombay if they
arrive at this place after the
signing these presents. Major
Campbell will send them off
directly, and in all these Cases
nobody can land from the Ships
or Boats that may have brought
them.

Major

Major Campbell cannot bring
into the Fort Warlike Stores of any kind
whatsoever, and if any should arrive
for him he will send them back to
Pellicherry.

6th Article

Respecting the Police between the
respective Troops.

If the Sepoys, Rodars, or any
other People belonging to the Nabob, have
any cause of Complaint against the
Soldiers, Sepoys or any other person of this
Garrison, they will address themselves
to Major Campbell, who will make
them be punished by his Laws according
as the case requires, on the other hand
if the Soldiers, Sepoys or any other
Person of the Garrison have any
cause of Complaint, against the
Sepoys, Rodars, or any other People
belonging.

ngring to the Nabob they will
address themselves to the Command.g
officer of the Prince, who will
likewise make them to be
punished According as they
deserve, and any person of either
side taking revenge at his own
hand will be punished by order
of his own officer.

7.th Article

Respecting the Port of Onore
and all the places that depend
on it.

All the above Articles
made and settled for the Port
and Garrison of Mangalore, will
equally respect and be observed
by that of Onore and its depending
Ports, with this difference that
on Account of Onores being a place
of

of less consequence, than Mungalore, The Nabob will only leave in the Trenches and Batteries that his Troops made before this Place 900 Sepoys or Rodars for to Guard them and that he will only put into the Fort 30 Sepoys to observe that the Articles of the Capitation are strictly and adhered to, as likewise the English Commanding Officer in Onore will for the same purpose only send into the Trenches and Battaries of the Nabob the same Number Viz.t Thirty Sepoys.

8.th Article.

Respecting the former English Garrison of Nagure.

Major Campbell had demanded of the Nabob the release of the Garrison of Nagure. Gen.l Matthews having given up that place to the Prince by Capitulation in which it had been agreed

agreed, that he and his Garrison
should retire to one of the English
Posseſsions. The Nabob returns
for Answer, that in the Articles of
the Capitulation granted to Genl.
Matthews these were the two or
Principal ones." That the General
should retire with his Garrison
and effect to one of the English
Posseſsions and that he put into
the Hands of the Nabob all the
People formerly belonging to the
Sircar in this Posseſsion; and
all the Jewels, Effects and Money,
that were in the Govt. But that
Genl. Matthews after the Articles
of Capitulation were signed
and signed, pillaged the Treasury
and Storehouses, caused the
Accounts.

accounts of the Toscand &c. of the Prince to be burnt and did not deliver up the people formerly belonging to the Serear as specified — The Nabob was therefore authorized by the rights of War to keep both him and his Garison Prisoners The Nabob besides having objected that the article had no concern with a Cessation of Armes, but only with a Treaty of Peace — Major Campbell agreed to leave it to be settled at the conclusion of Peace.—

9th Article.

Respecting the Nabob's Posessions on the Malabar Coast

The Nabob having demanded to remain Master of his ancient Domains upon the Coast, and to collect the Customs and Revenues as formerly. Major H
Major

Major Campbell answered
that he agreed with respect to the
Country the Nabob had reconquered
since his arrival on this Coast, and
to the moment of the Cessation of
Arms, but not for that part of
which the English had made
themselves masters of, and which
he considered as still belonging to
them, though they had left it without
defence— The Nabob replied that
the Major did not know that he
had at this very moment Troops
dispersed over all his ancient
Domains upon this Coast that
consequently those places where the
English had none, were lawfully
his, by the rights of War, is etten ed to
in

in his possession, and to belong to him. —

Major Campbell likewise & respecting the present Article having & objected to the Nabob, that the Rajah of Chincal, the Rajah of Nilisier and the Rajah of Comboh, being Allies of the English, he could not collect the & Customs, and the Revenues of their & Country the Prince Answered him that in the first place his Troops had already made themselves Masters of all the Country of the Rajah of Nelisier and Comboh, that he had placed three Amuldars and other People who at present collected the Customs, and Revennes, and that therefore every thing is settled with the respect to those two.

In the second place with

O

regard

regard to the County of the Rajah of Chinical that his Troops have already made themselves masters of a part of it, and there is actually at present Troops of his in it, That the late Nabob, Hyder Ally Khan his Father who conquered that County, had only restored it to the above Rajah on condition of paying an annual Tribute, and consequently it belonged to him, In short that he cannot look upon the Rajah his Tributary as an Ally of the English and that he never used him as such, but as a subject and a Servant, who revolted and joined himself in the rebellion of Shaik Ayas, after the

The Nabob had made these objection
Major Campbell agrees to the treaty
as follows.

The Nabob will remain
Master of his antient Domains on the
coast, which are not in the Possession
of English Troops, but in Possession of
his, He will receive the Customs and
Revenues as formerly without being
prevented or Molested either by the
English, or their Auxiliaries, He will
likewise at Mangalore and elsewhere
~~the rights~~ of the Domain he had
formerly.

10th Article,

Respecting the Cessation of
Arms on all the Malabar Coast.

The Nabob from this
Moment will cease all Hostilities
against

regard to the County of the Rajah of Chinicall that his Troops have already made themselves masters of a part of it, and there is actually at present Troops of his in it, That the late Nabob, Hyder Ally Khan his Father who conquered that County, had only restored it to the above Rajah on condition of paying an annual Tribute, and consequently it belonged to him, In short that he cannot look upon the Rajah his Tributary as an Ally of the English and that he never used him as such, but as a subject and a Servant, who revolted and joined himself in the rebellion of Shaik Ayas, after of

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prevented or molested either by the
English, or their Auxiliaries, He will
likewise at Mangalore and elsewher
~~the rights~~ of the Dowan he had
formerly.

10th Article,

Respecting the Cessation of
Arms on all the Malabar Coast.

The Nabob from this
Moment will cease all Hostilities
against

against the Possessions, Troops,
and Auxiliaries of the King of
Great Britain, and of the English
East India Company on this
Coast, as likewise Major
Campbell obliges himself as
being Commander in Chief
of the English Forces on the
said Coast, to make all
Hostilities cease against the
Possessions, Troops and Auxiliaries
of the Nabob, In General it is
Understood by this Cessation
of Arms that the Nabob shall
take no Advantage whatever
against the Possessions, Troops
or Auxiliaries of the English,
on the other hand the English
and their Auxiliaries shall take

no Advantage whatever against the Possessions, Troops, or Auxiliaries of the Nabob on this said Coast.

11th Article,

Respecting the Hostages.

The above Articles shall be adhered to by both Parties scrupulously and with good Faith, and to ensure it Major Campbell will give as Hostages two English Officers, who will remain near the Nabob with one of the French Corps, the Nabob likewise will give as Hostages two of his Officers to Major Campbell.

12th Article,

The present Agreement of the Cessation of Arms shall be signed and Executed in Quadruplicate

in the Mharatta and English Languages.

It shall likewise be made in Dua druplicate in the French Language and besides there being signed by the Nabob and Major Campbell, they shall also be signed by Monsieur Pierron De Mostaye Envoys from France with the Prince, who has been on this Occasion the Mediator between the Nabob and Major Campbell & Witness to the Articles to which they have respectively agreed to.— A Copy of each shall be given to the Nabob, another to Major Campbell, one in French shall be sent to the Marquis of Bussy, and another shall remain in the hands of Mess.rs Pierron.

Drawn

Drawn out and agreed upon in Quadruplicate in my Durbar before Mangalore the 2d August 1783. —

Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

Drawn out and agreed upon in Quadruplicate in Mangalore Fort the 2d August 17

(Seal)

(signed) John Campbell
Major 42d R. H. Regt
Commanding in Chief

Signed as specified and according to the purport of the 12th Article of these Presents before Mangalore the 2d August 1783. —

(Seal)

(signed) Pierron De Mondaye
Actg Secy

(signed) Jno Hartley
Secy

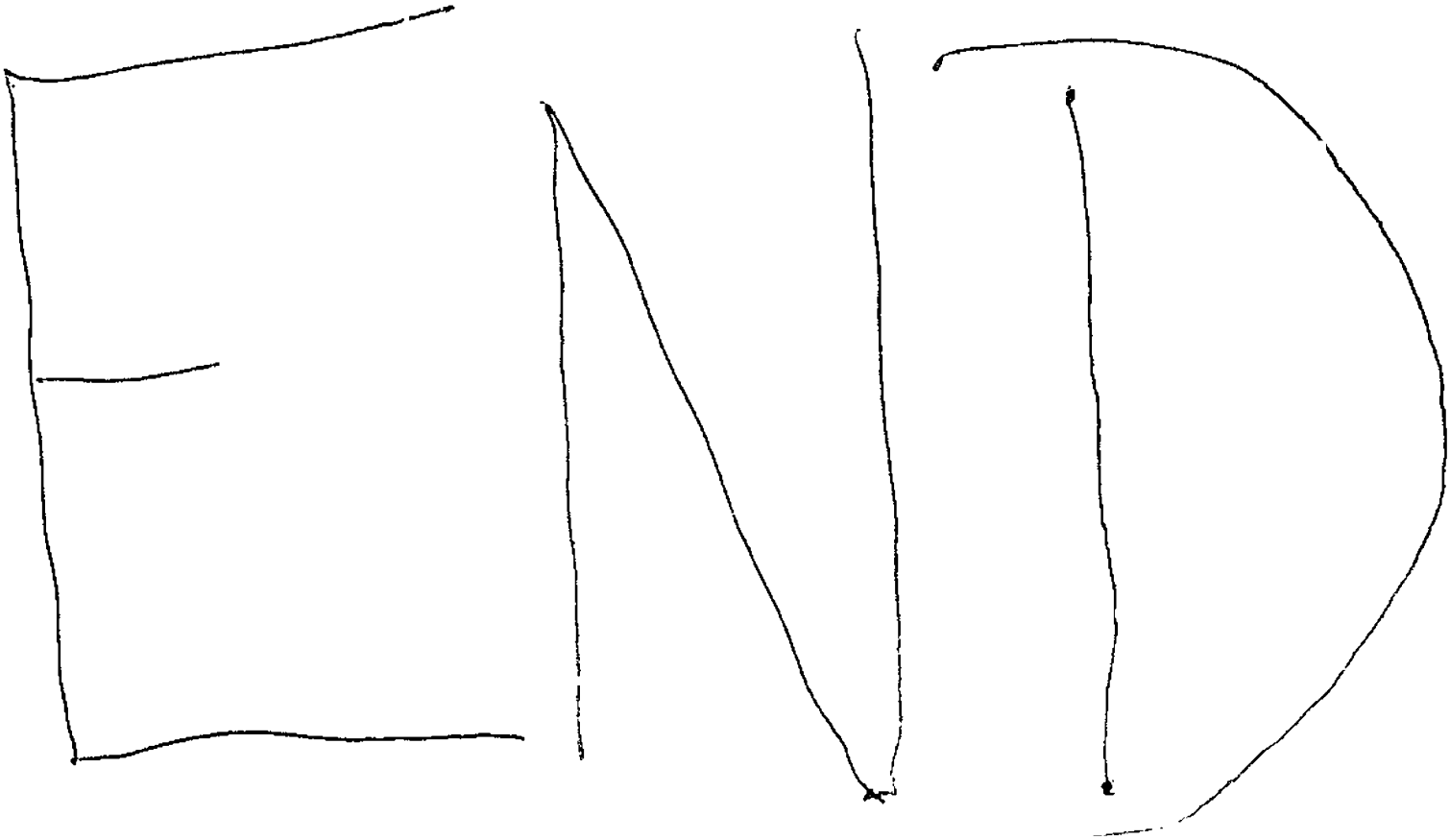
Articles agreed on between the
Nabob Tipsoo Saib & Major
Campbell at Mangulore.

No 31

In Chairman & Dep Chairmans
11 March 1/8

Upon application being
made to Ld Macartney
by M de Bussy in regard
to the affairs of the two
Princes in India Ld M
answered the English had
no other Camatic
to settle being themselves
Sovereigns of that Province
M de Bussy expressed
his surprize at this answer
Ld M. said he acted in
conformity to the Instructions
he had received from the
Gov-General & Council at
Calcutta.

Ld Pigot
March 1776


END